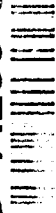


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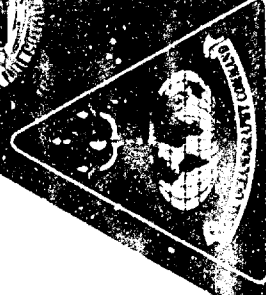
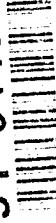


EASTERN—WESTERN ARCTIC SEA ICE ANALYSES 1989

PREPARED BY
NAVAL POLAR OCEANOGRAPHY CENTER
SUITLAND, MD

PREPARED UNDER AUTHORITY OF
COMMANDER, NAVAL OCEANOGRAPHY COMMAND
STENNIS SPACE CENTER, MS 39529-5000

91-01433



FOREWORD

The U.S. Navy has a long and eventful history of polar exploration from Robert E. Peary in the Arctic to Richard E. Byrd in the Antarctic. In recent years the strategic importance and expanded research pursuits in these areas have resulted in greater national and international requirements for environmental information. Since 1976, the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) and the Navy have worked together at the Joint Ice Center (JIC) in Suitland, Maryland. By combining the Navy's experience in observing and recording sea ice data, and NOAA's expertise in satellite data collection and interpretation, the JIC has been able to keep pace with that demand in both polar regions.

This publication is the 16th edition of the Arctic sea ice atlases prepared by the JIC. The atlas contains weekly charts depicting Northern Hemisphere and Great Lakes ice conditions and extent. The significant use of high resolution satellite imagery, combined with valuable ice reconnaissance data from various sources, has greatly improved the accuracy of these analyses.

The purpose of this atlas is to provide the user with reliable weekly hemispheric ice analyses. Both Navy and NOAA personnel with considerable experience in sea ice analysis prepare the analyses. The following procedures have been developed to ensure the quality of the final products:

- a. Conventional shore station, ship and aerial ice reconnaissance observations are plotted and evaluated.
- b. Satellite data from different sensors is compared and analyzed for ice information content. Table I, located on the inside back cover, summarizes satellite data availability for 1989.
- c. A final product results from a and b. However, where insufficient data is available, an estimated boundary will be depicted. Meteorological data and computer generated ice drift vectors are utilized to determine the estimated ice edge position.

NAVY / NOAA Joint Ice Center
Naval Polar Oceanography Center
4301 Suitland Road
Washington, DC 20395-5180

1989

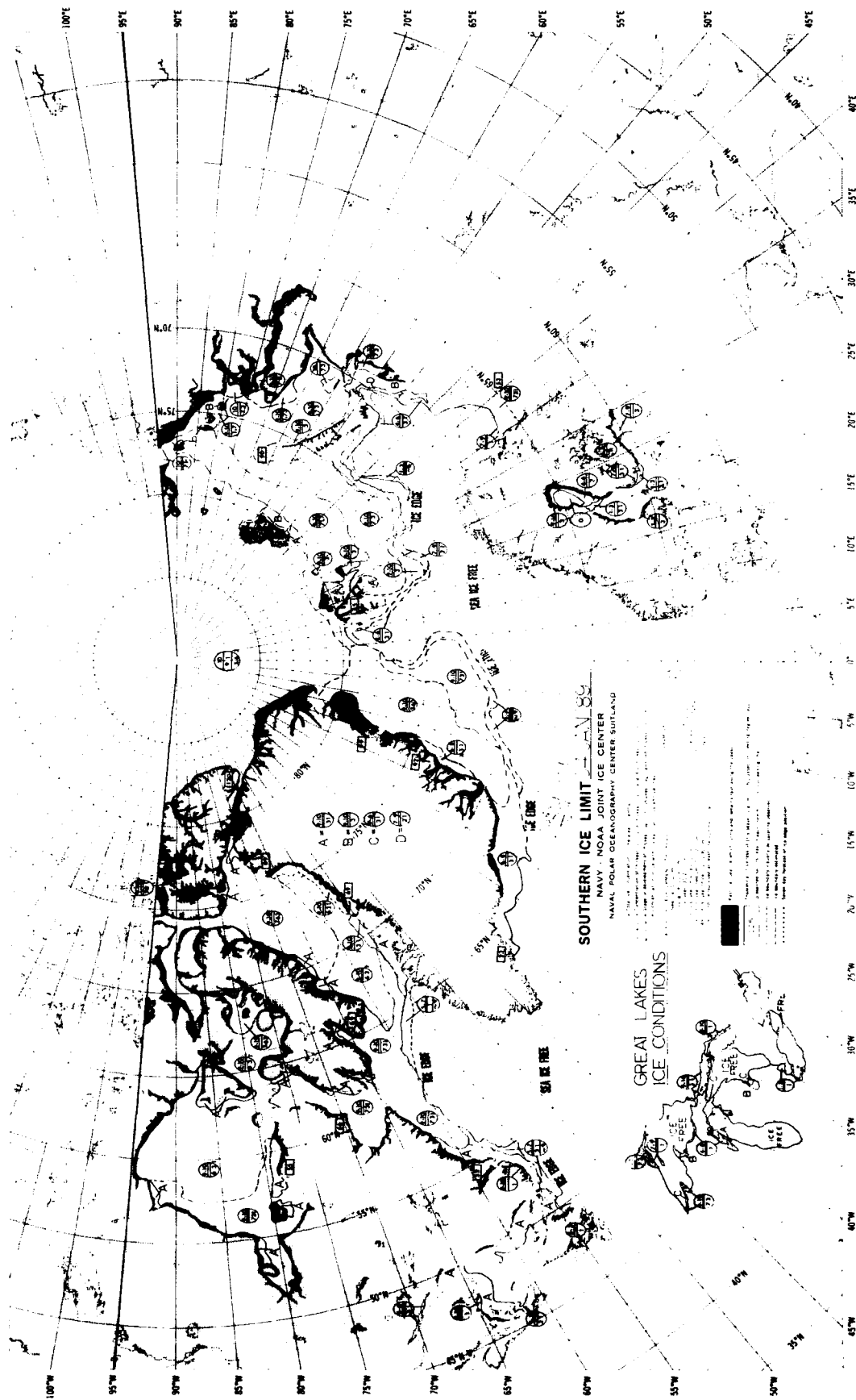
Annual Ice Analysis Atlas Jan-Dec 1989

Eastern-Western Arctic Sea Ice Analysis 1989

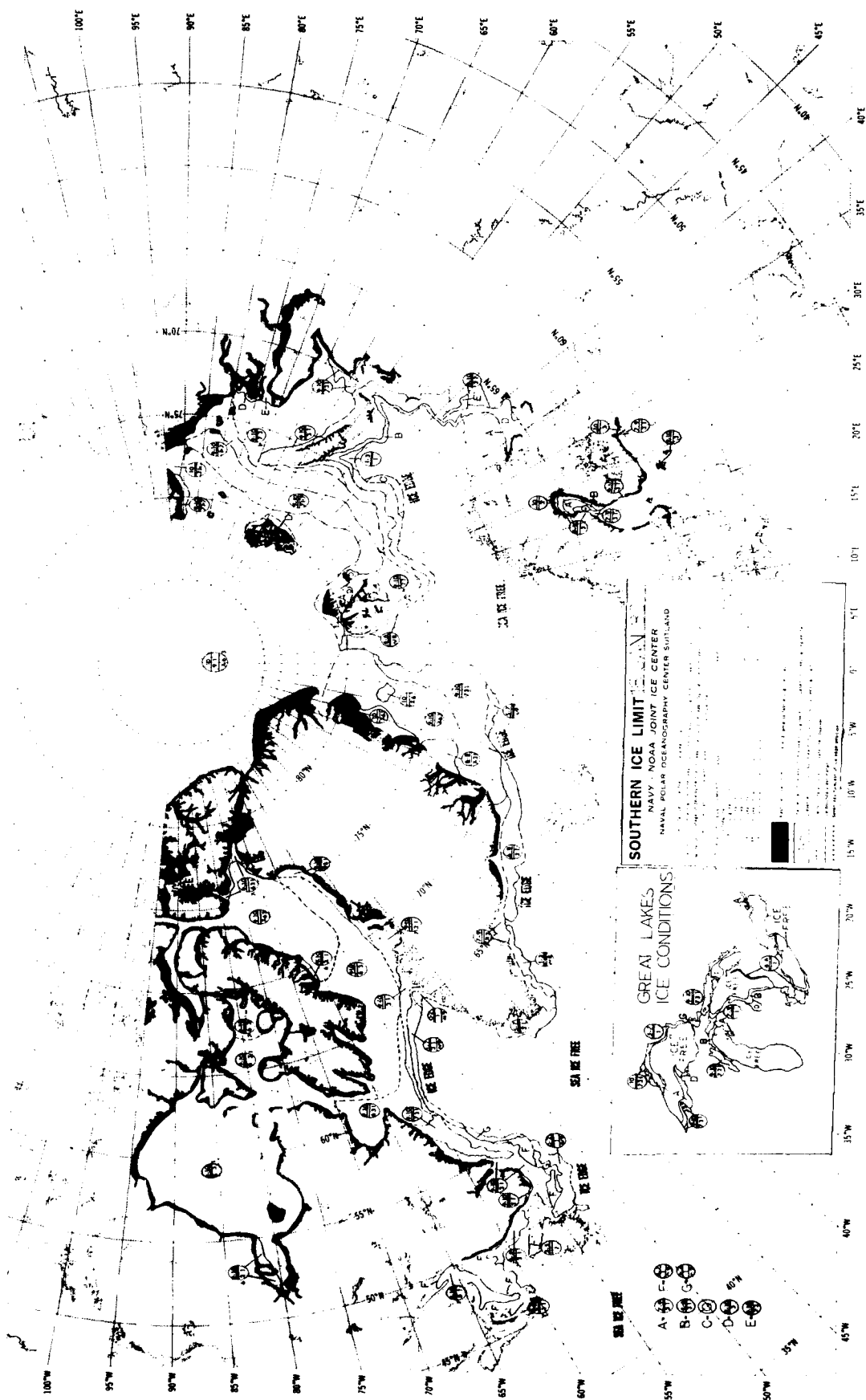
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FOB No. 4, 4301 Suitland Rd
Washington, D.C. 20395-5180

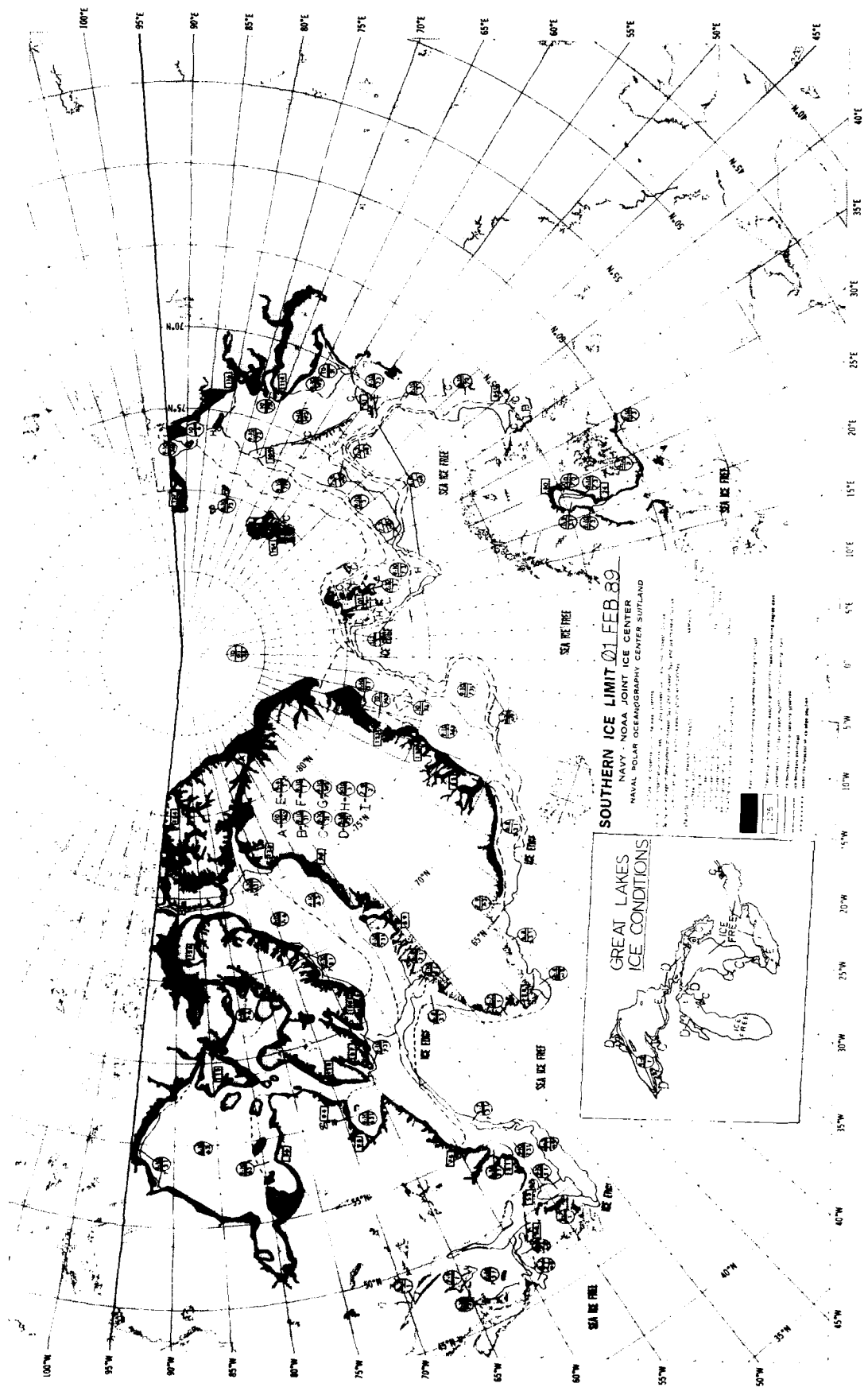
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Compilation of the weekly sea ice analyses produced by the Navy/NOAA Joint Ice Center. The Eastern-Western Sea Ice Analysis is produced every year by June or July.

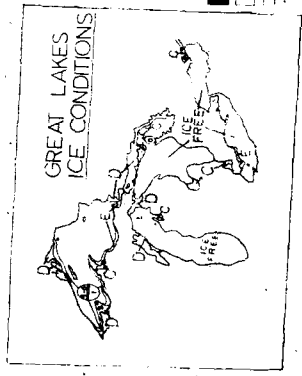


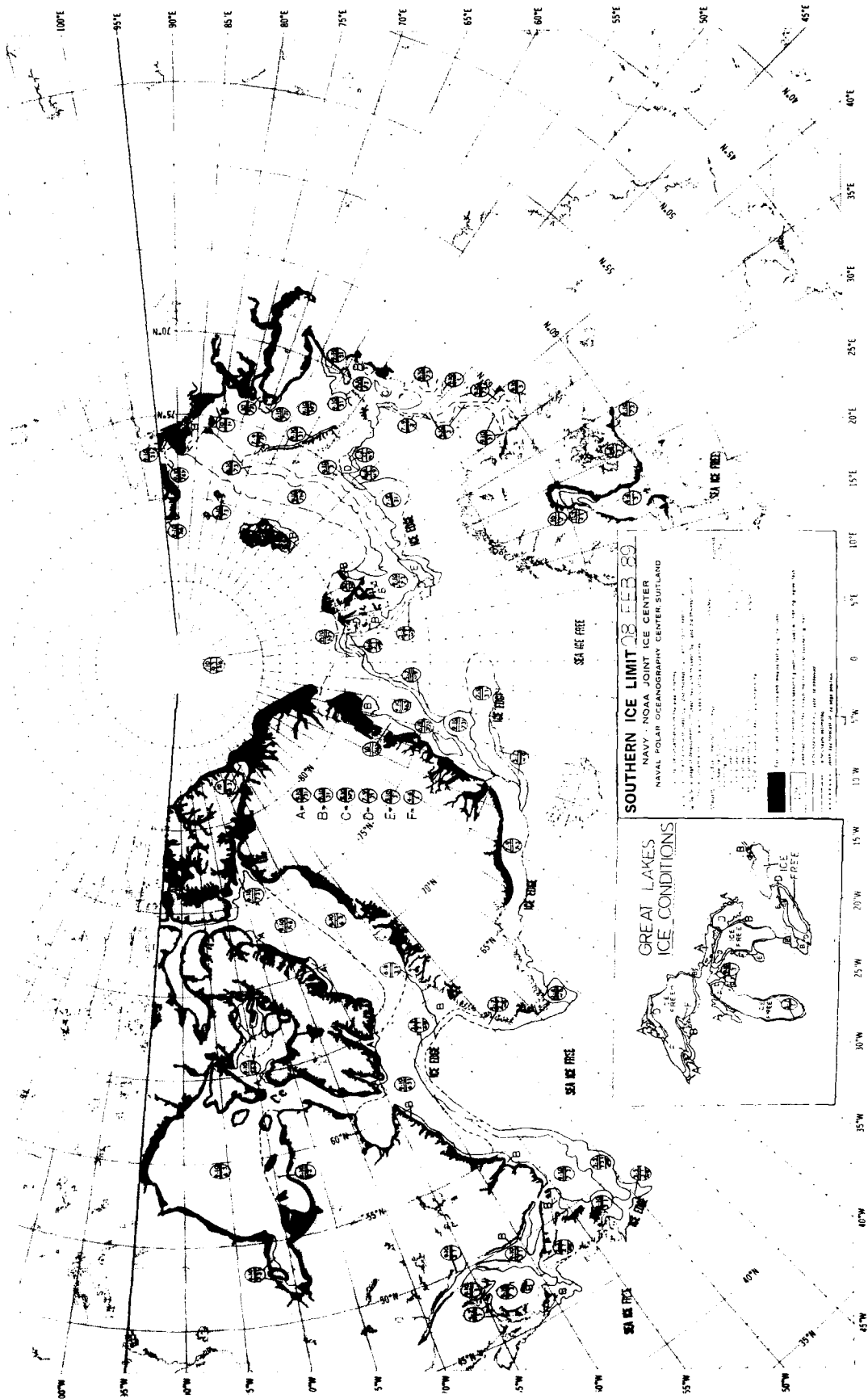


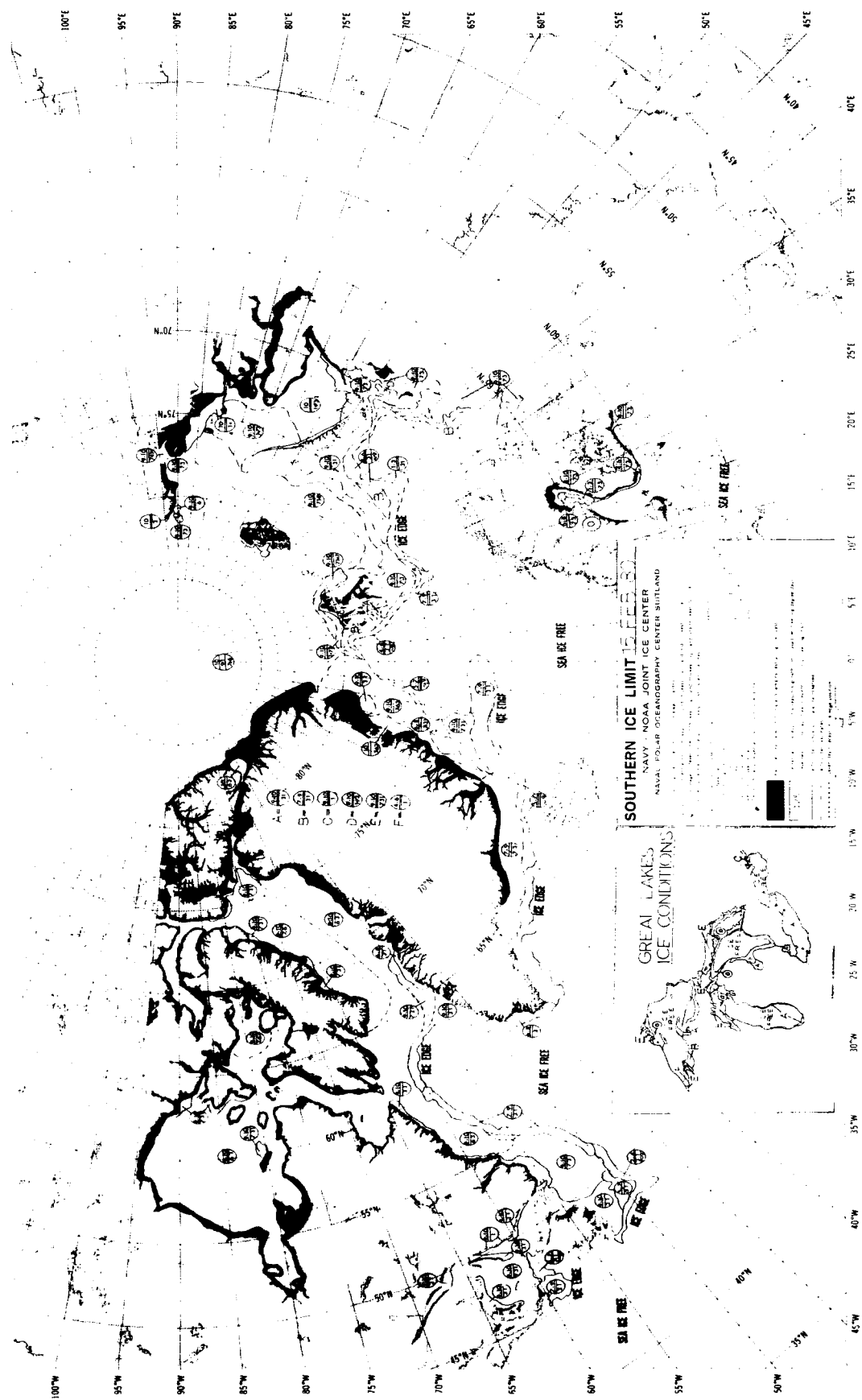


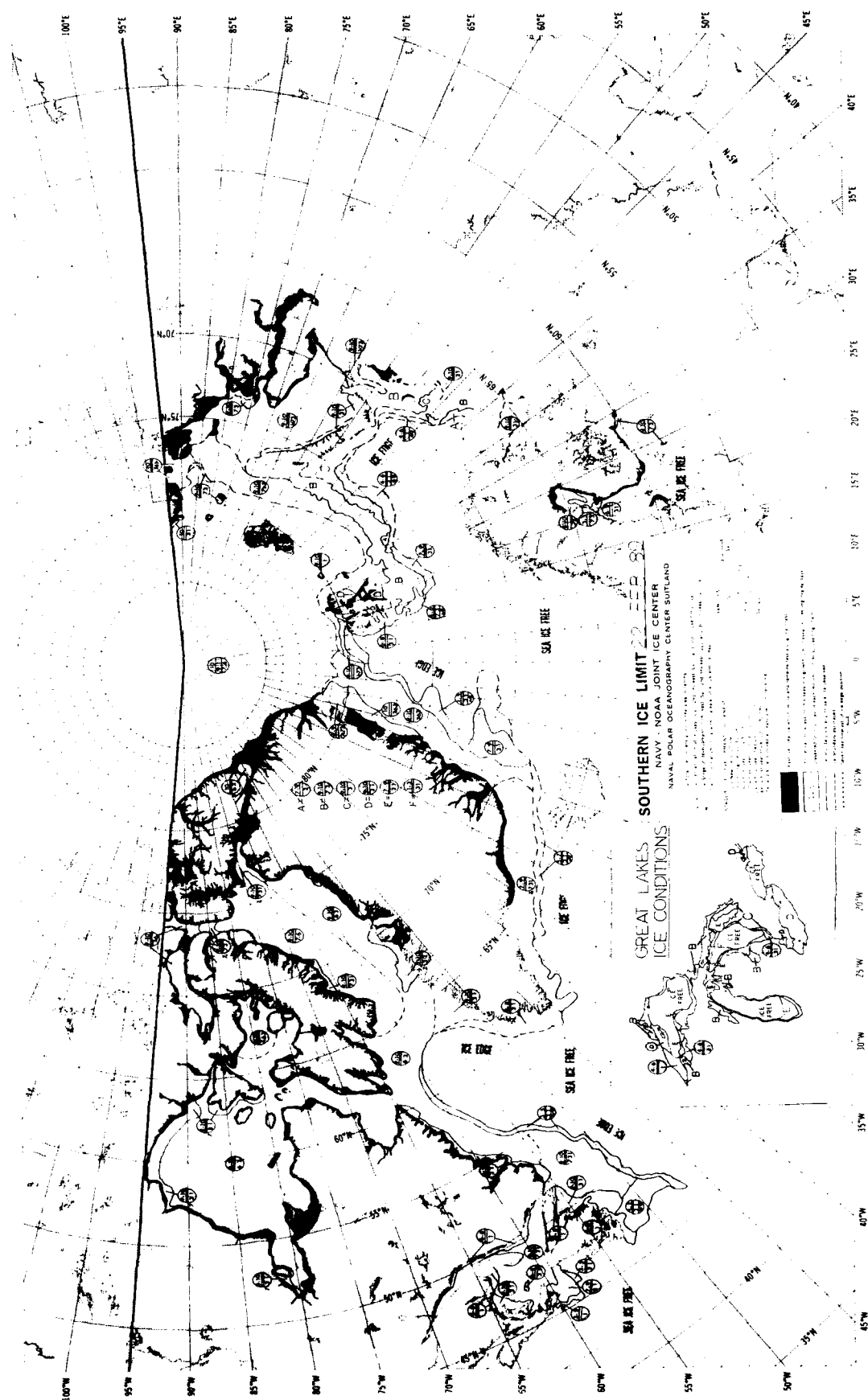


SOUTHERN ICE LIMIT 01 FEB 89
NAVY - NOAA JOINT ICE CENTER
NAVAL POLAR OCEANOGRAPHY CENTER SUTLAND

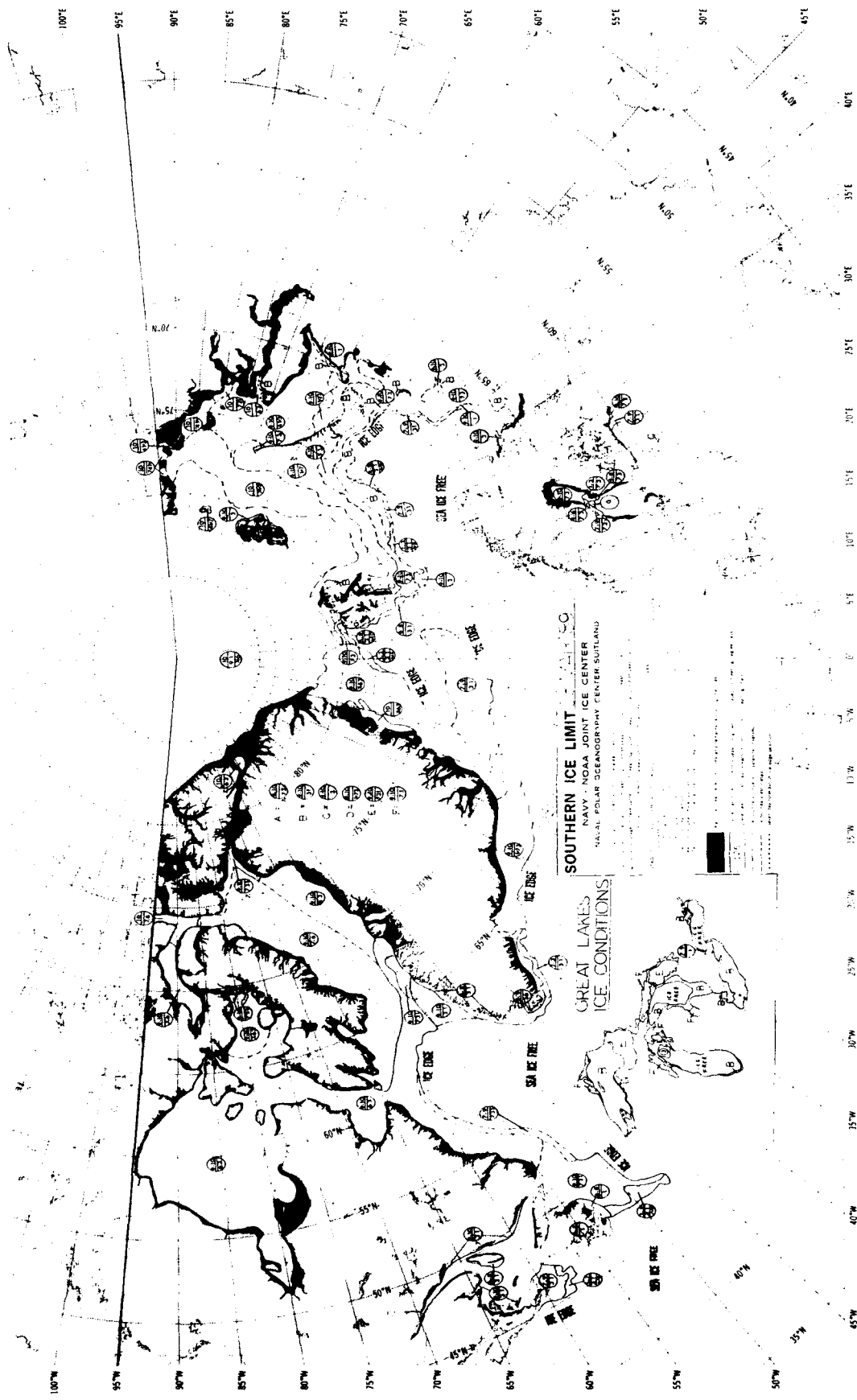






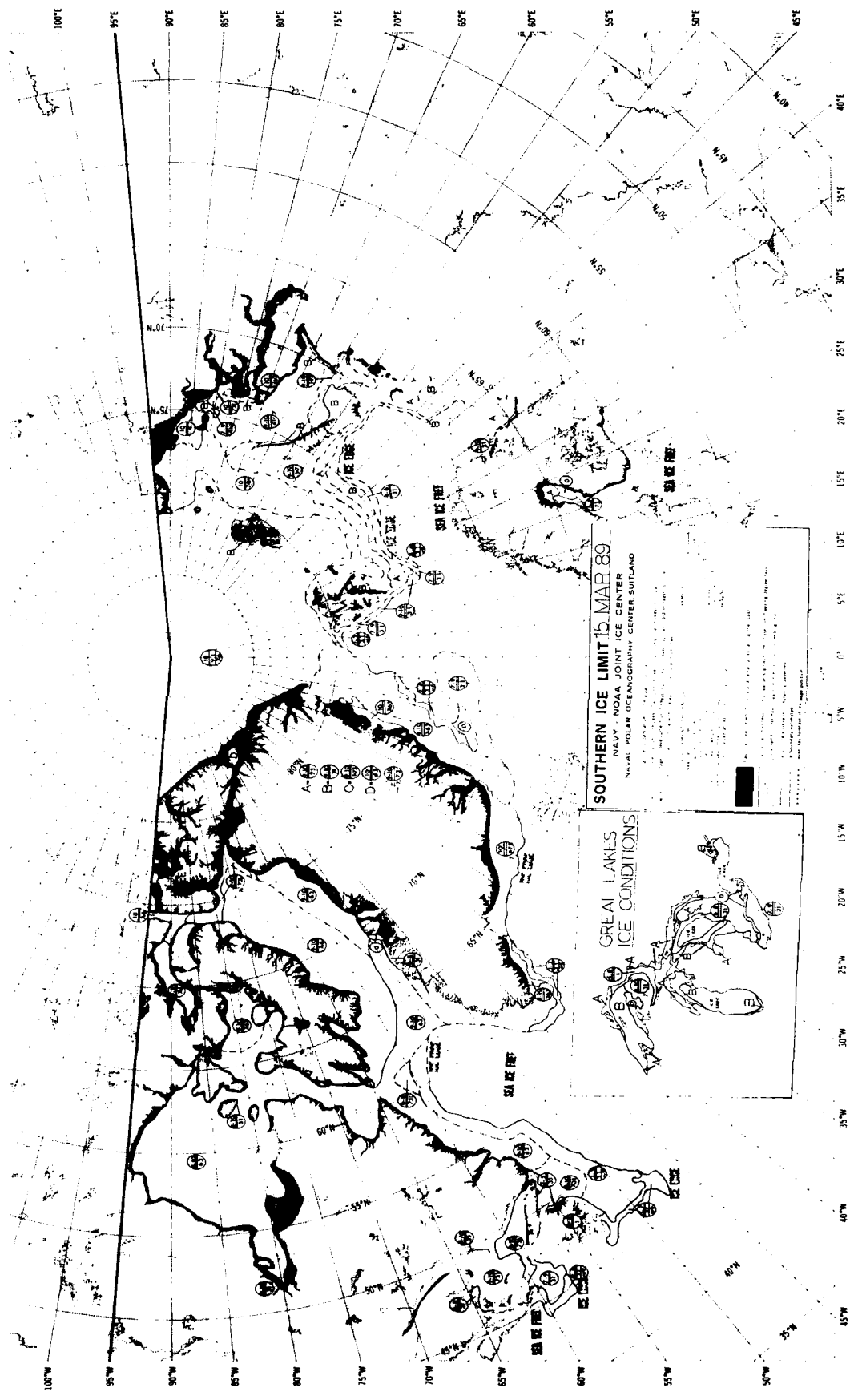


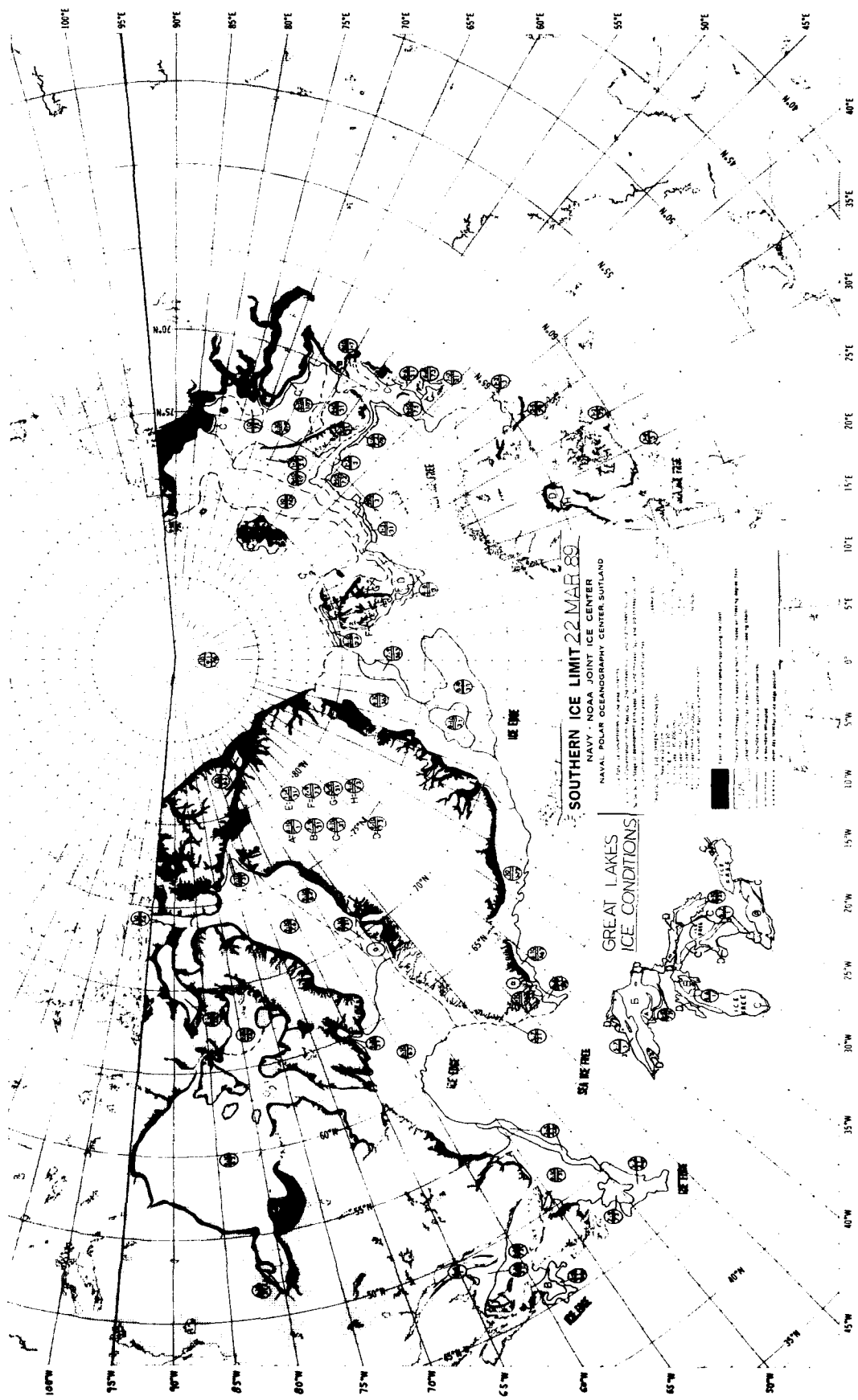


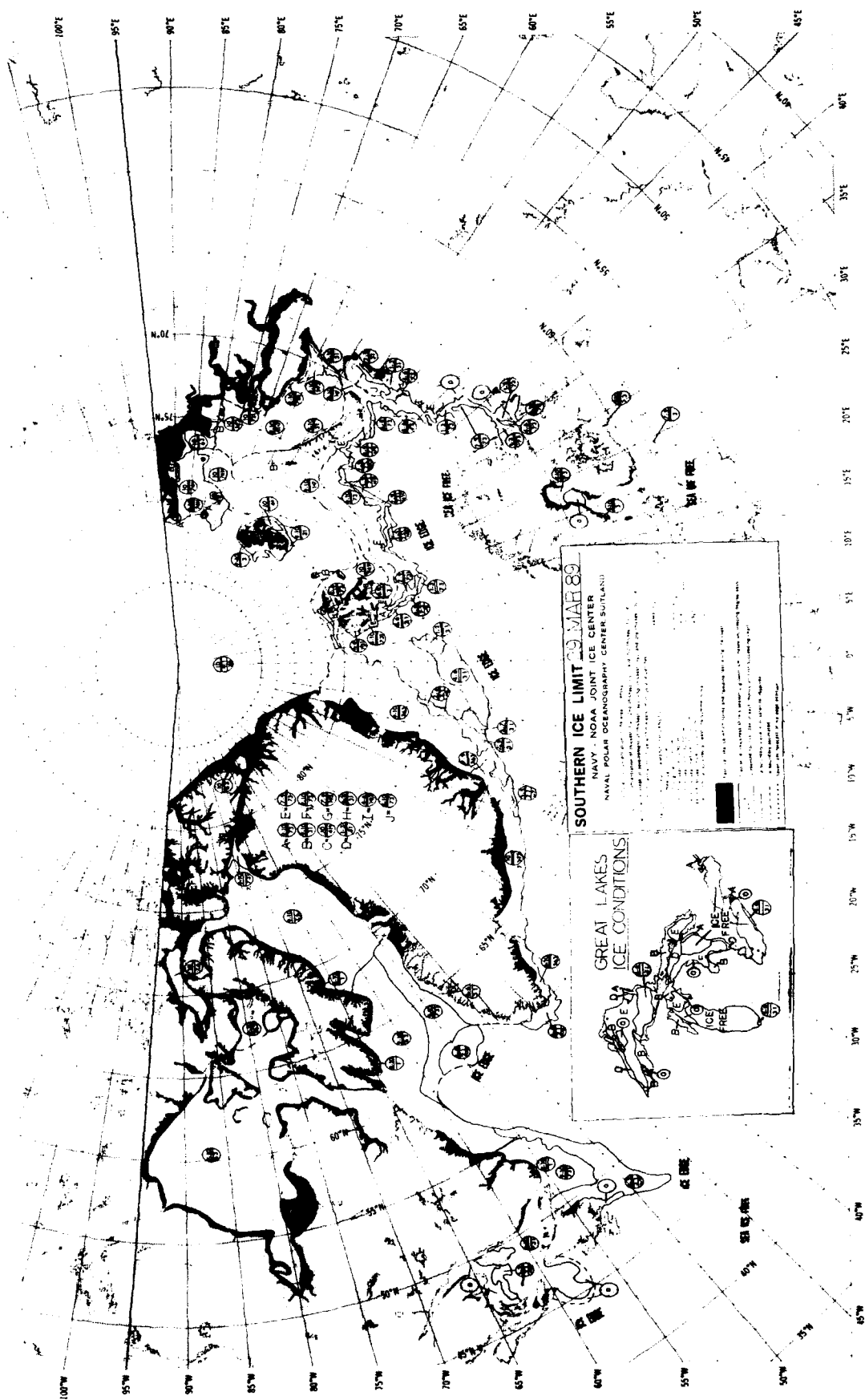


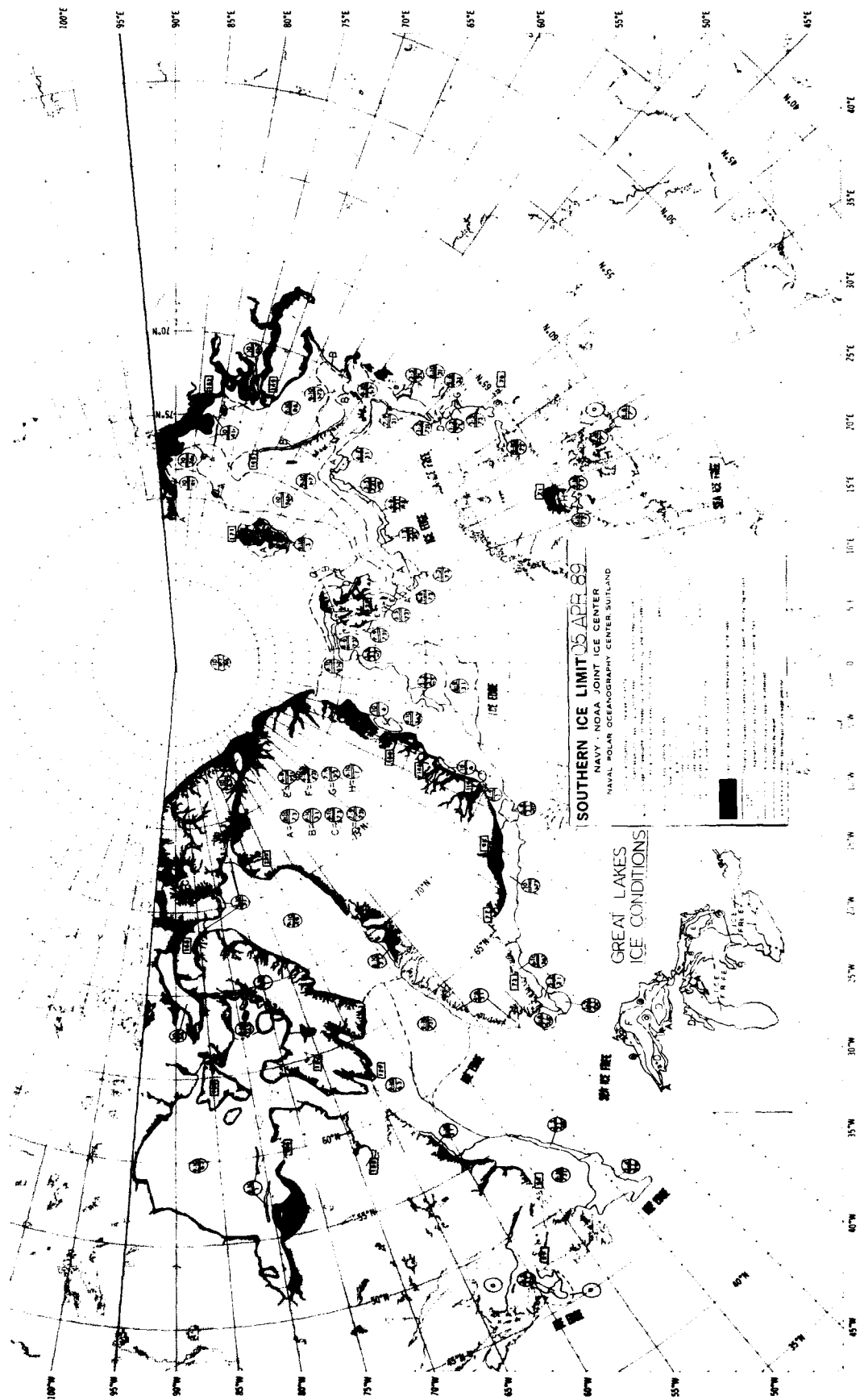
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NATIONAL POLAR OCEANOGRAPHY CENTER SOUTLAND

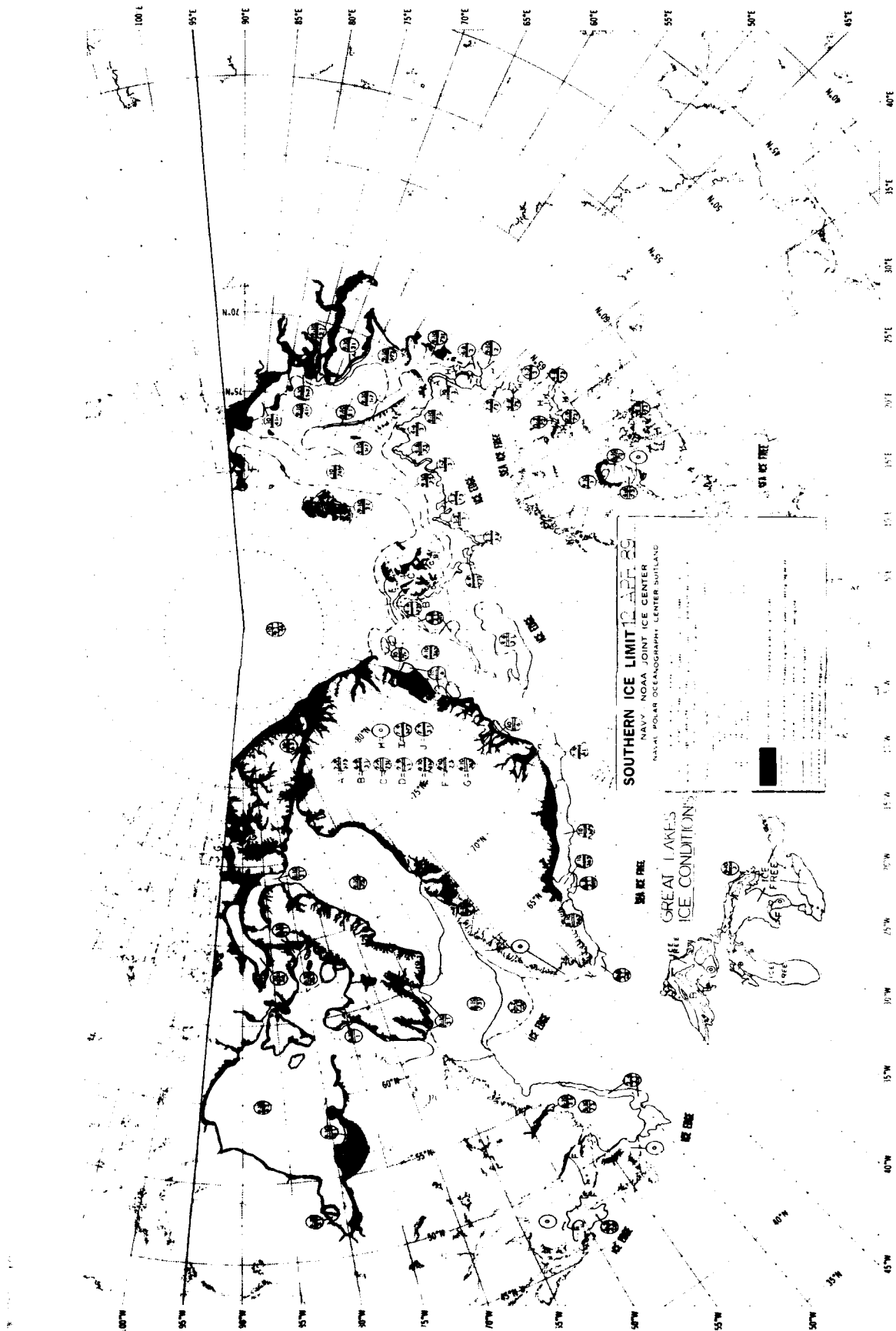
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ICE CONDITIONS

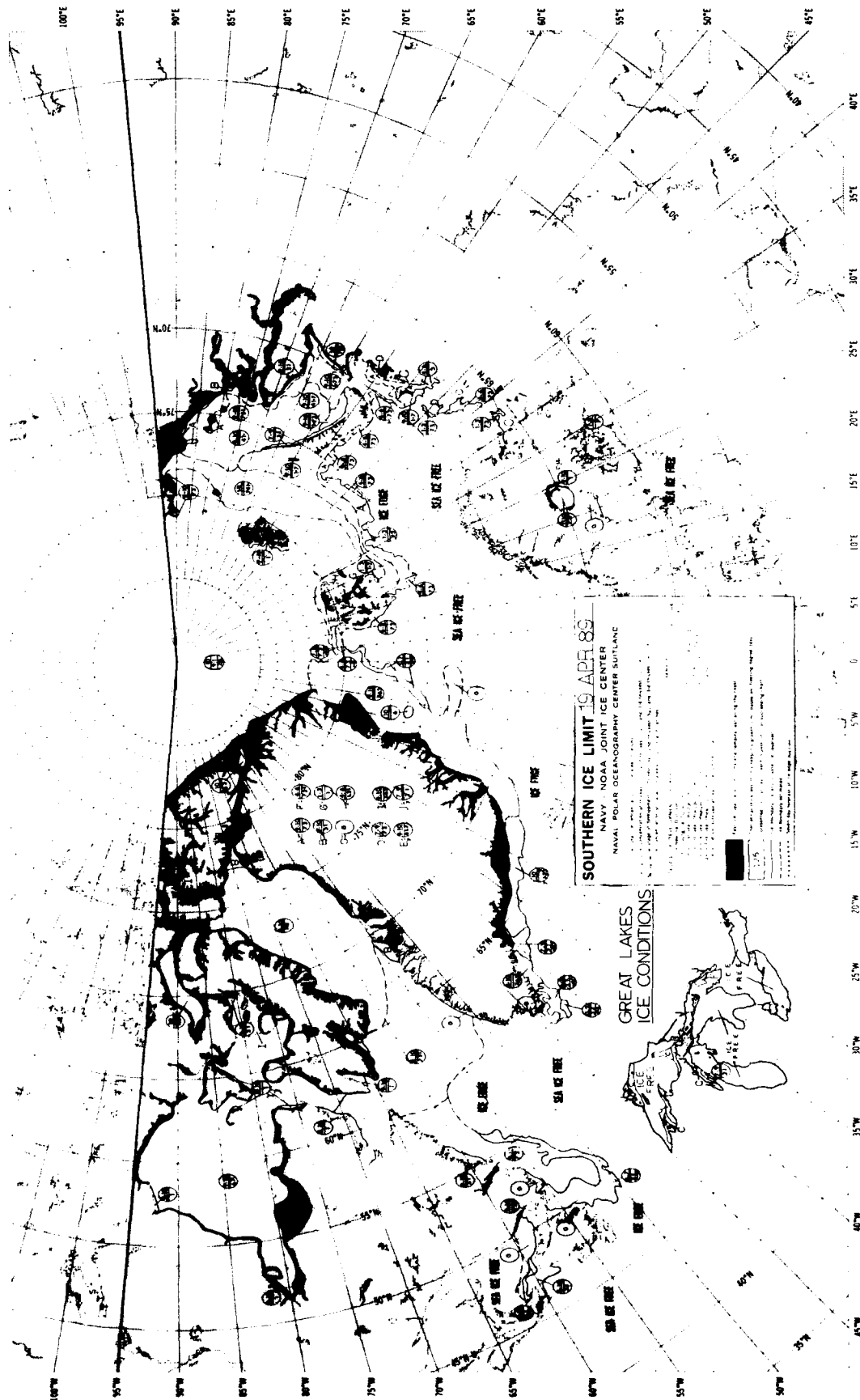




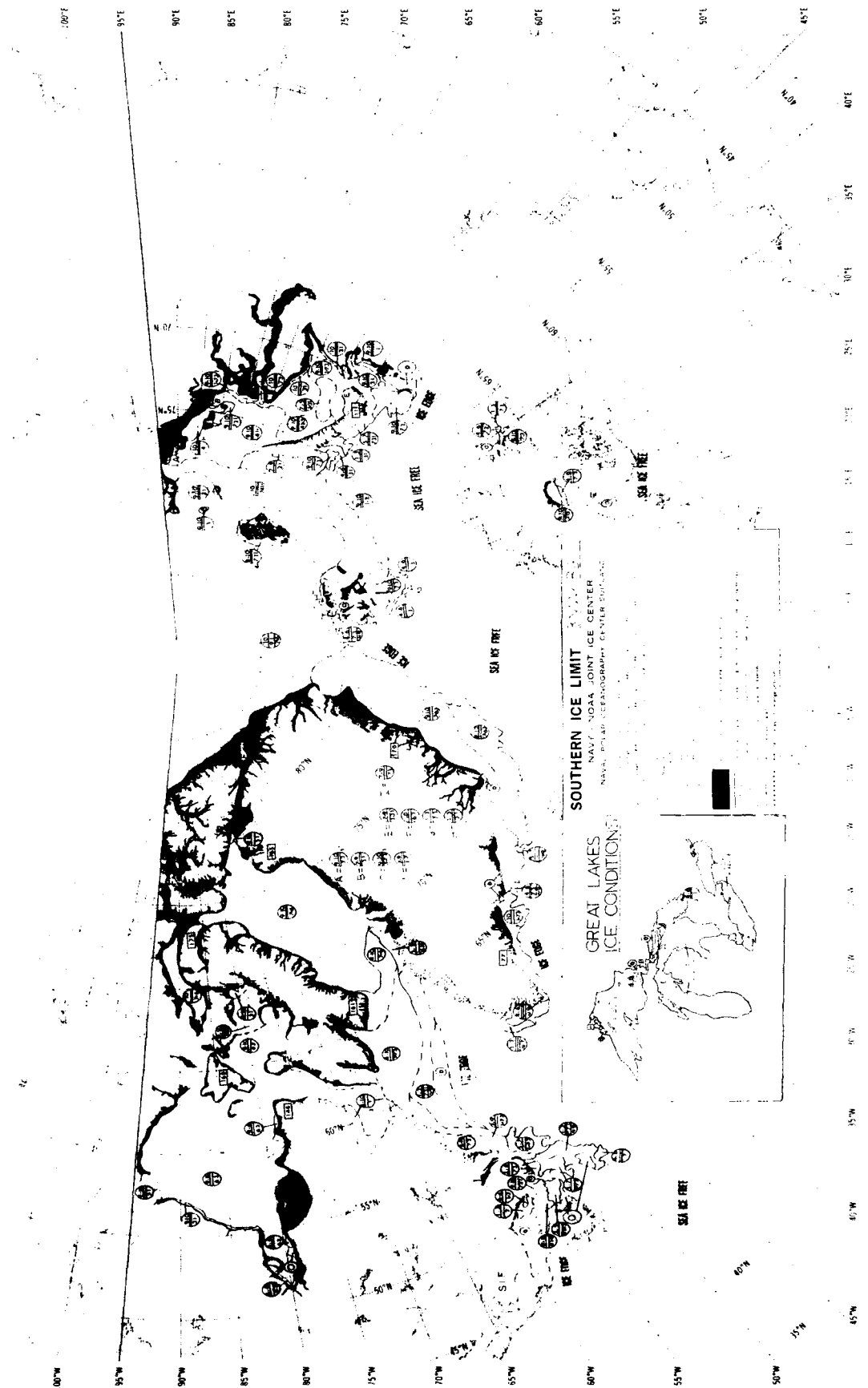












SOUTHERN ICE LIMIT
NAVY / NOAA JOINT ICE CENTER
NAVAL OCEANOGRAPHY CENTER SUPPLANT

GREAT LAKES
ICE CONDITIONS

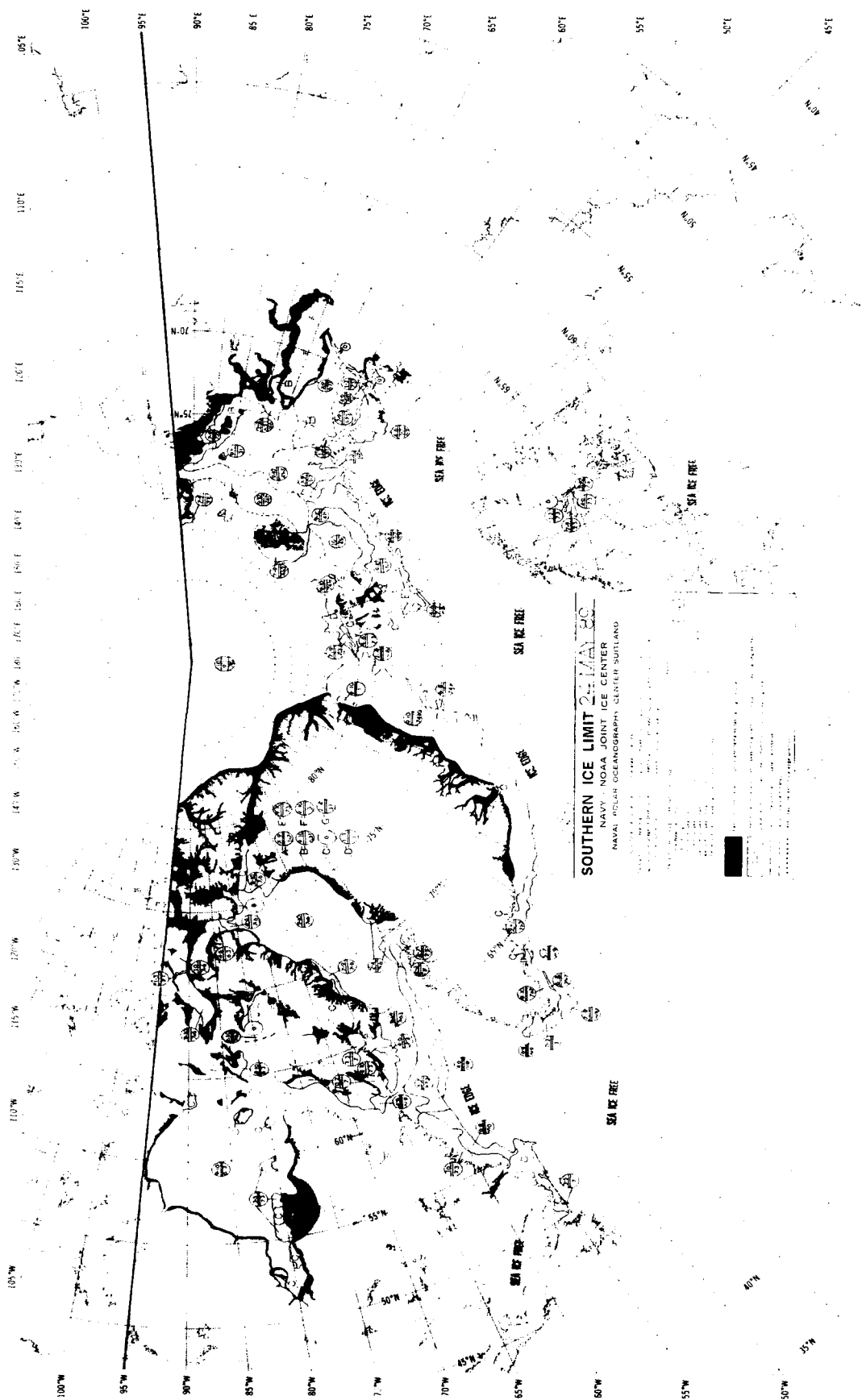
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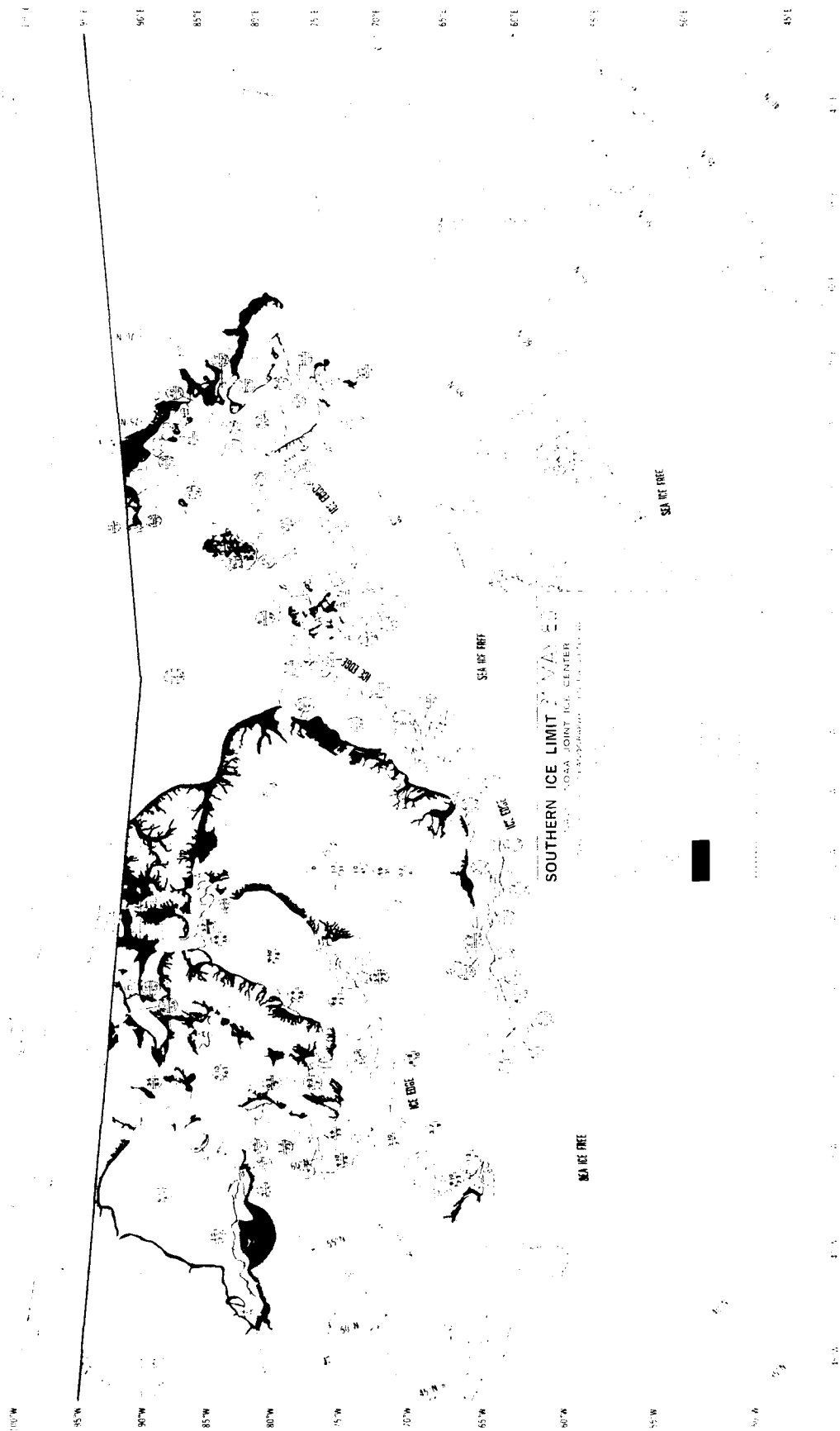
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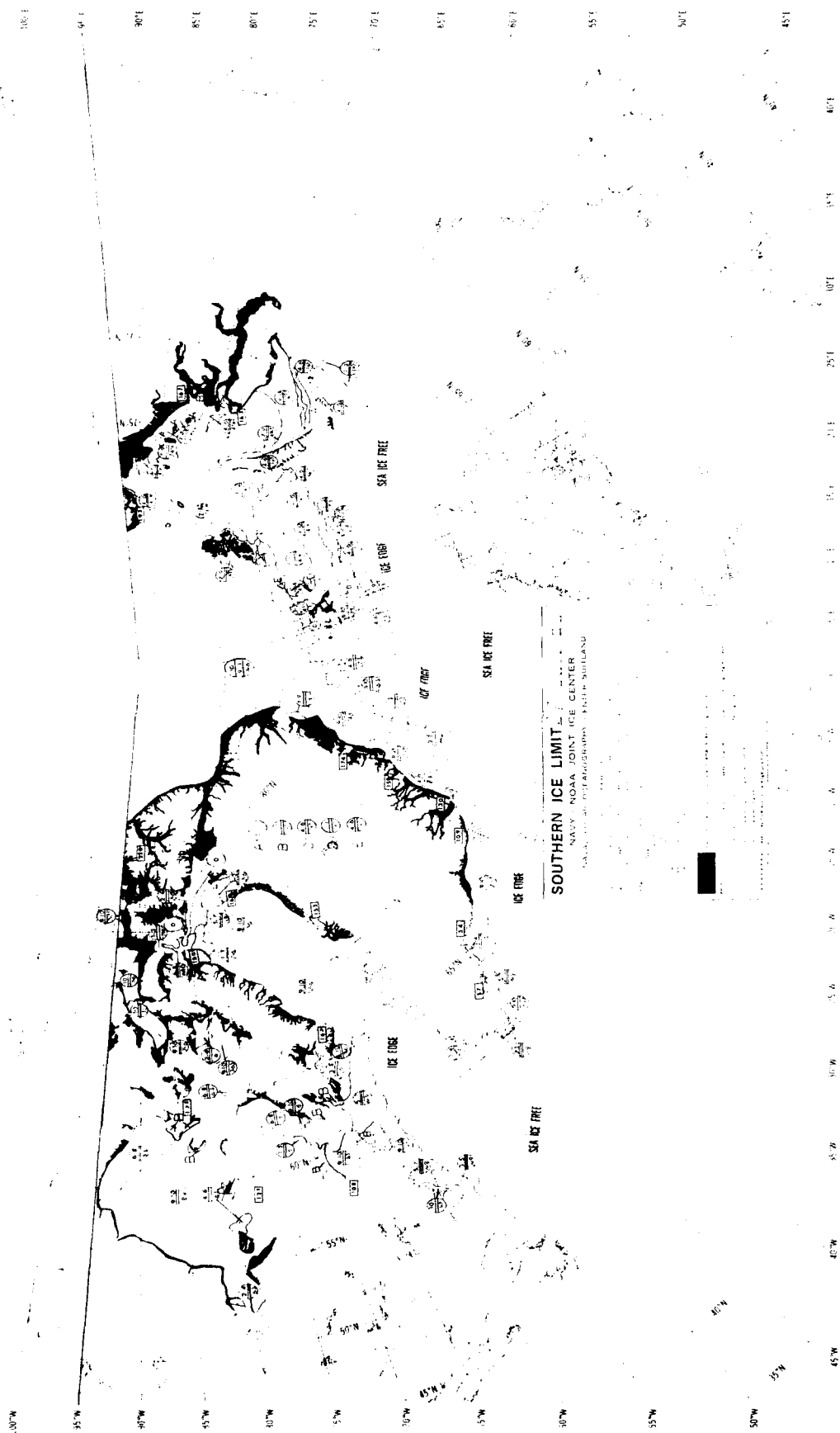


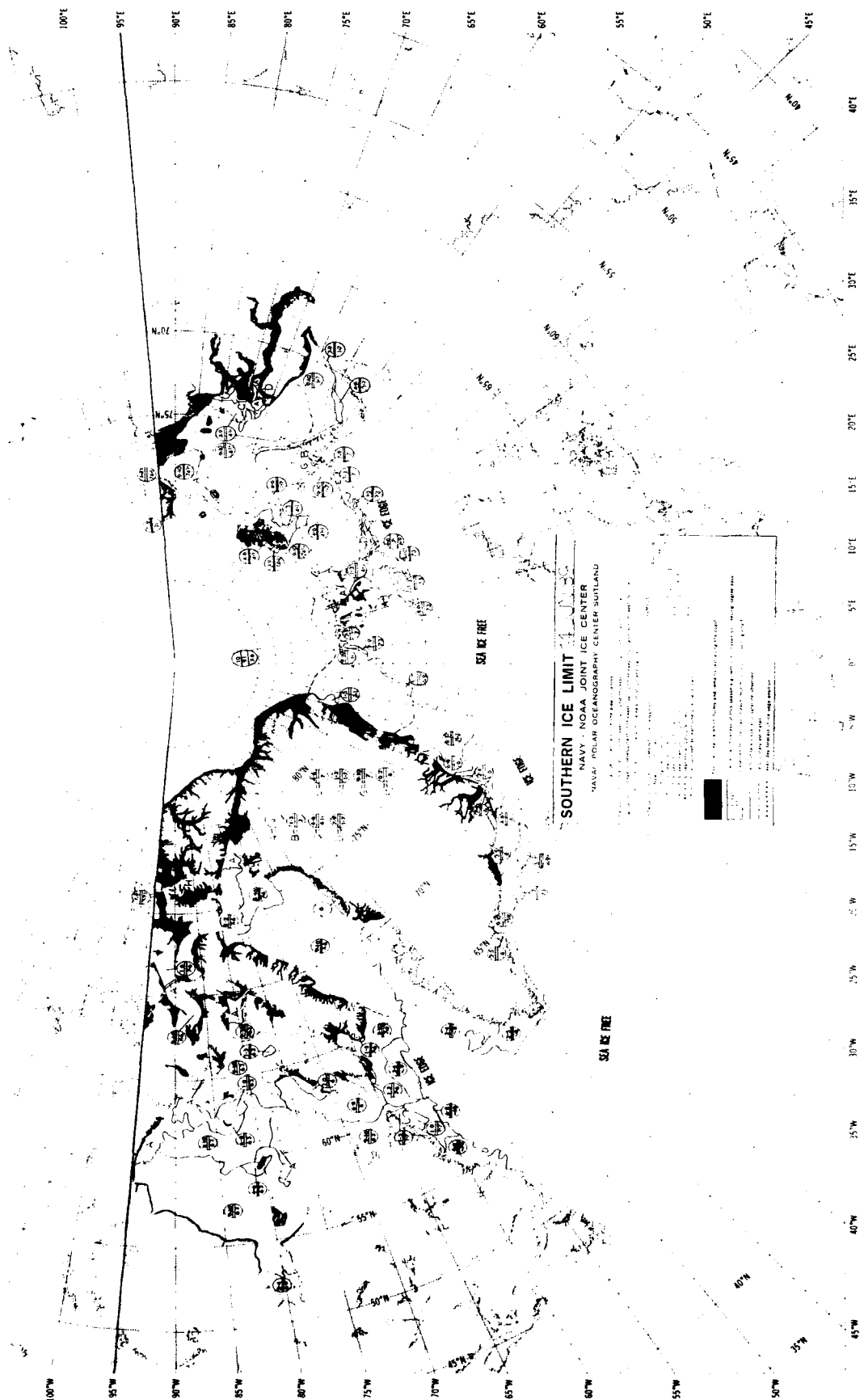
SOUTHERN ICE LIMIT IN NORTH ATLANTIC
NAVY, NOAA JOINT ICE CENTER
BASED ON THE HYDROGRAPHIC SURVEY

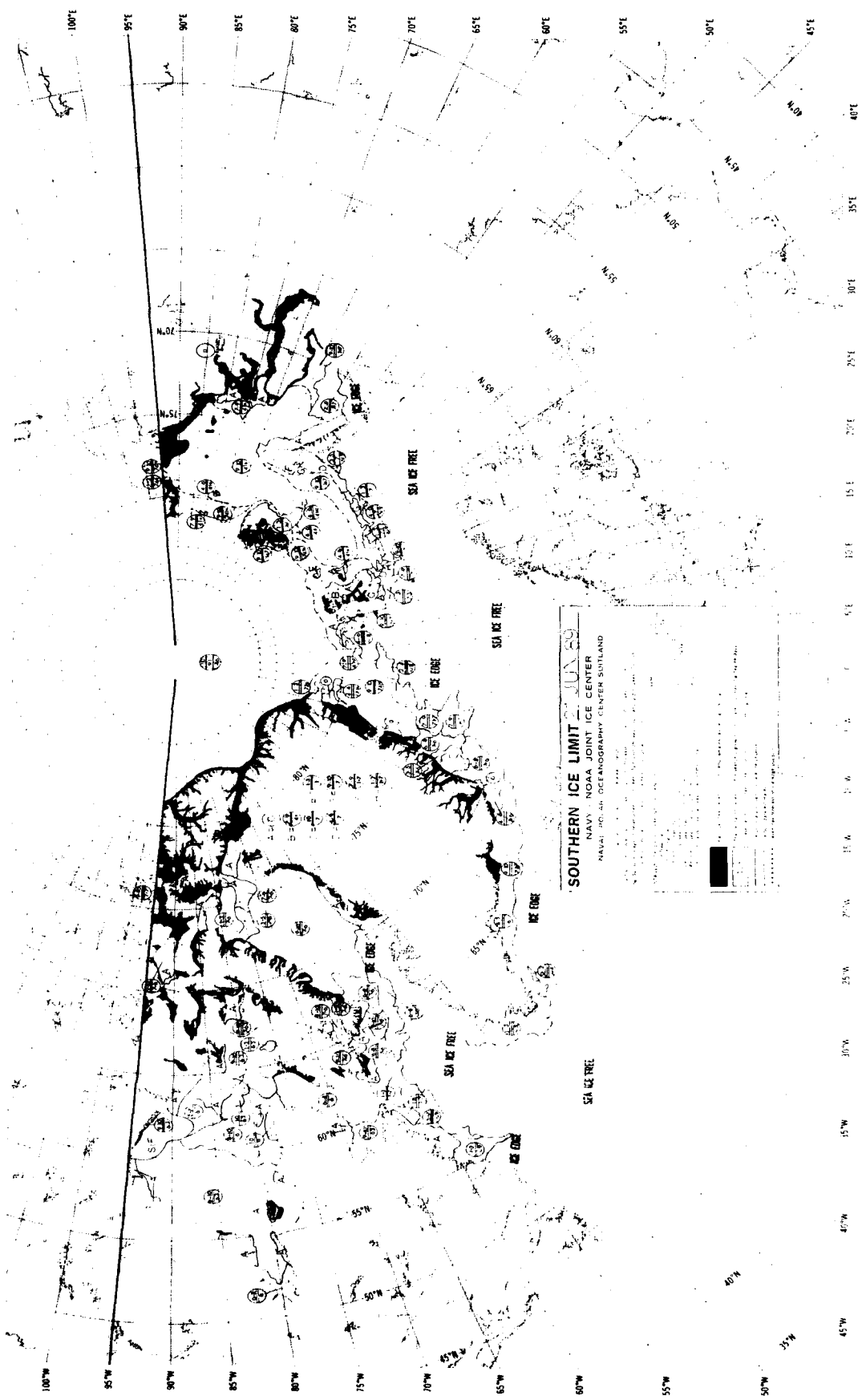




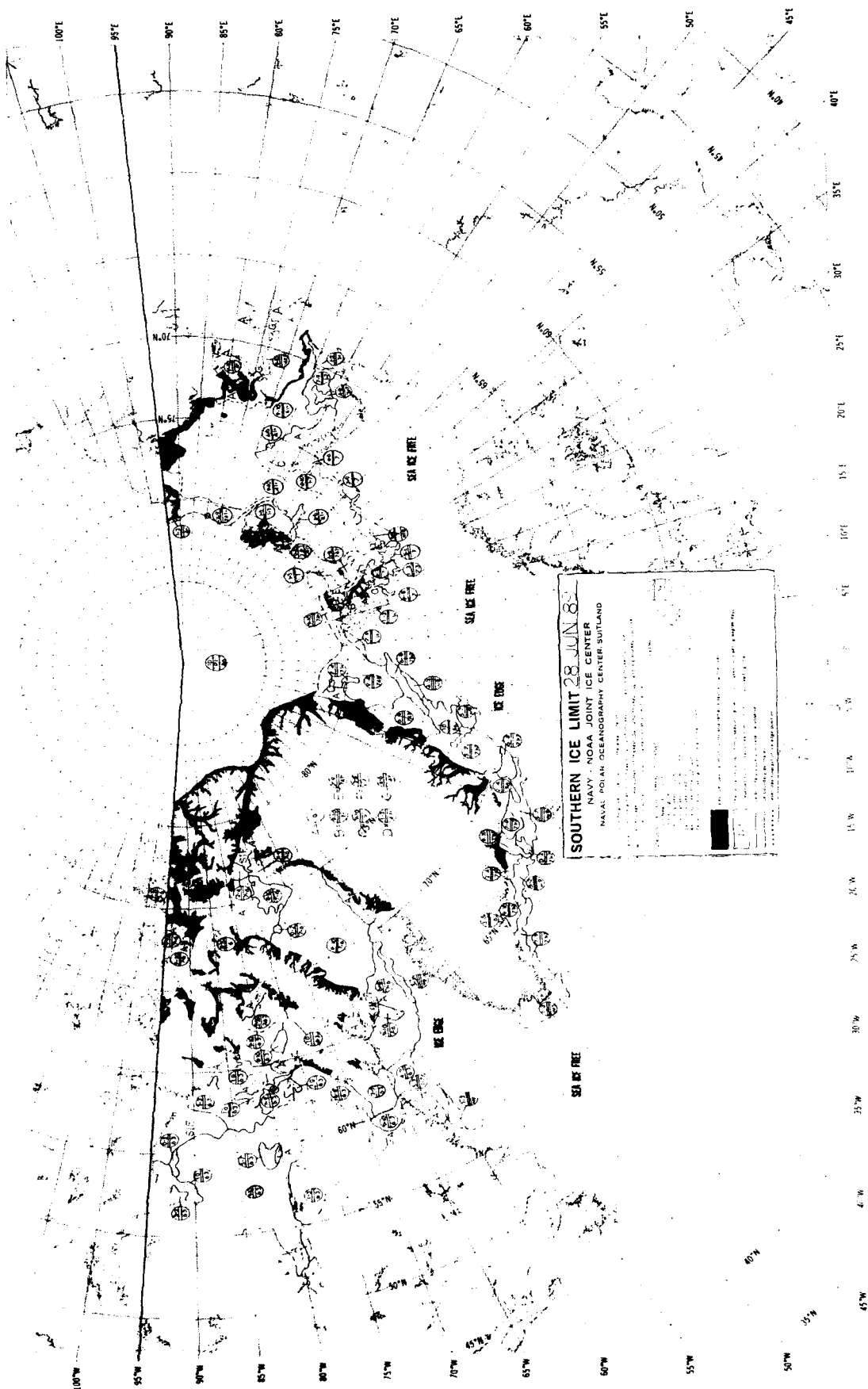


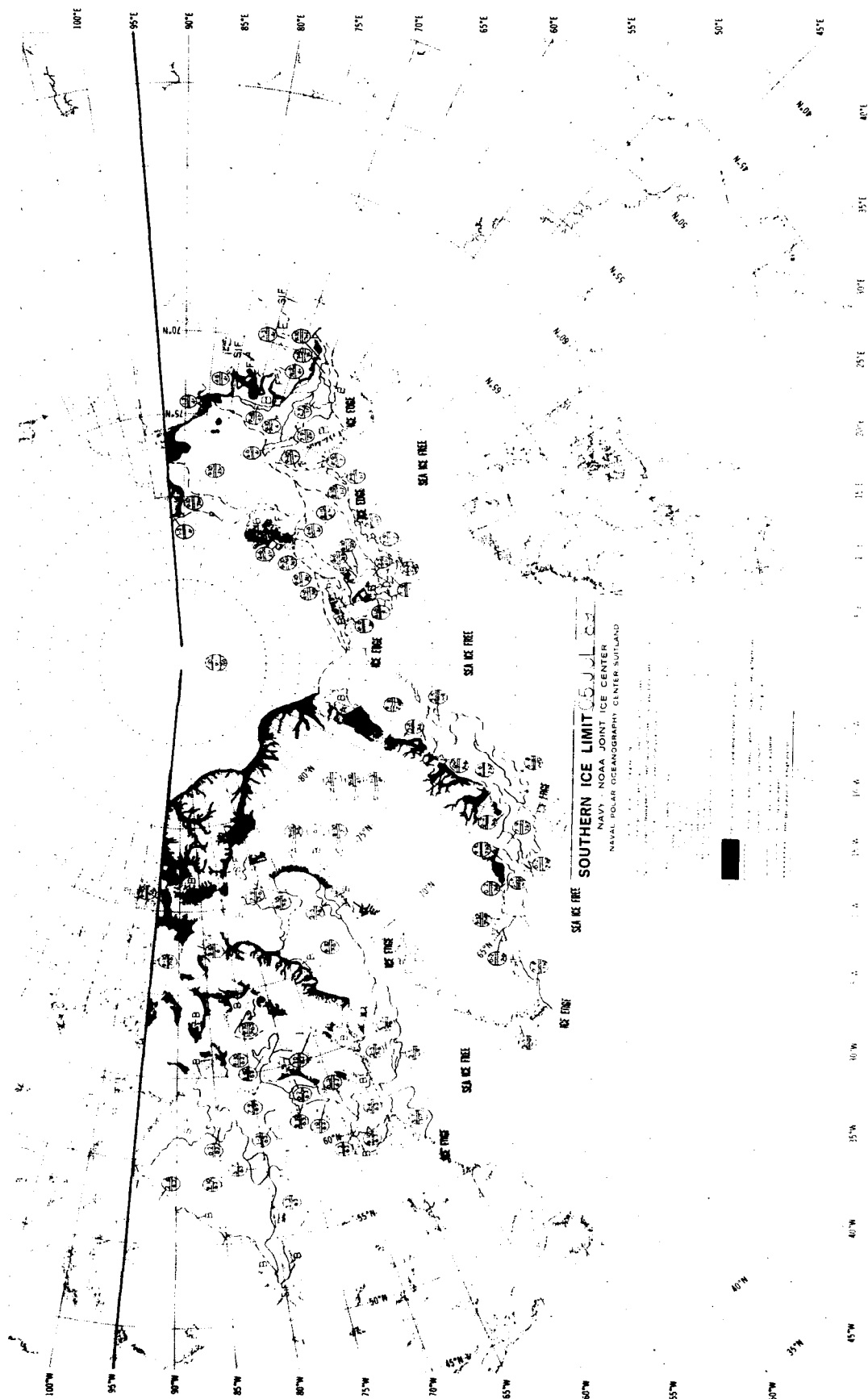




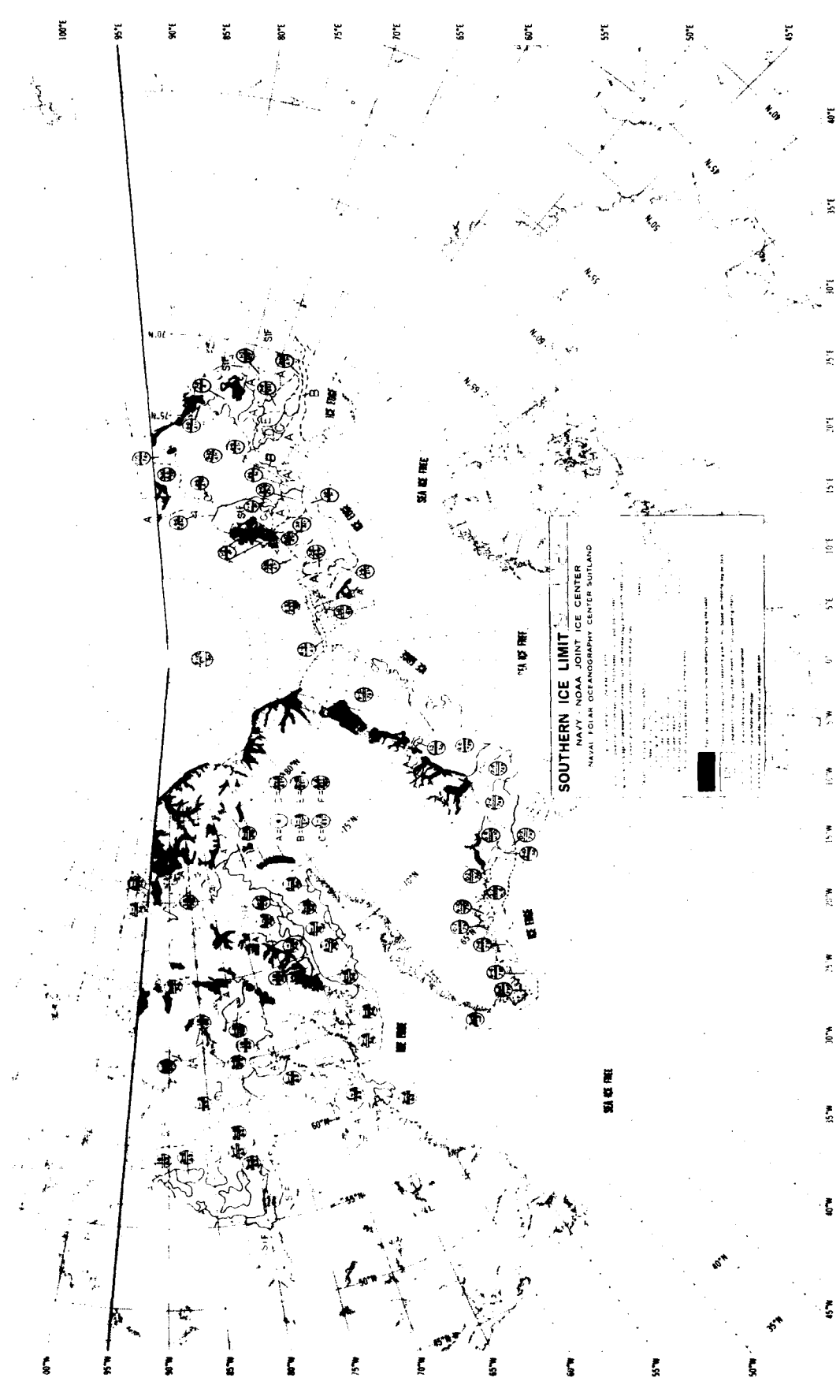


SOUTHERN ICE LIMIT
NAVY - NOAA JOINT ICE CENTER
NAVAL - NO-40 OCEANOGRAPHY CENTER SUTLAND

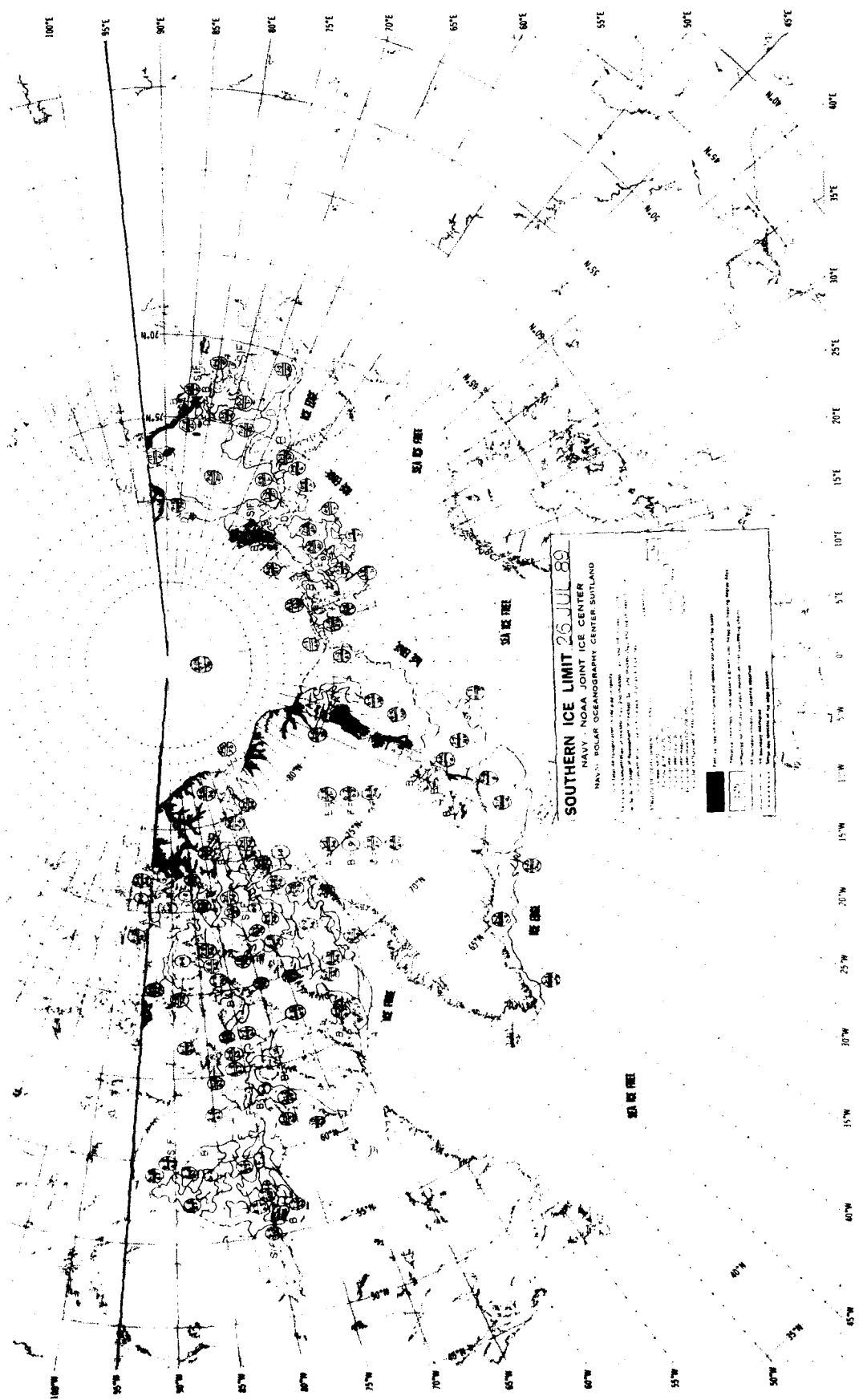




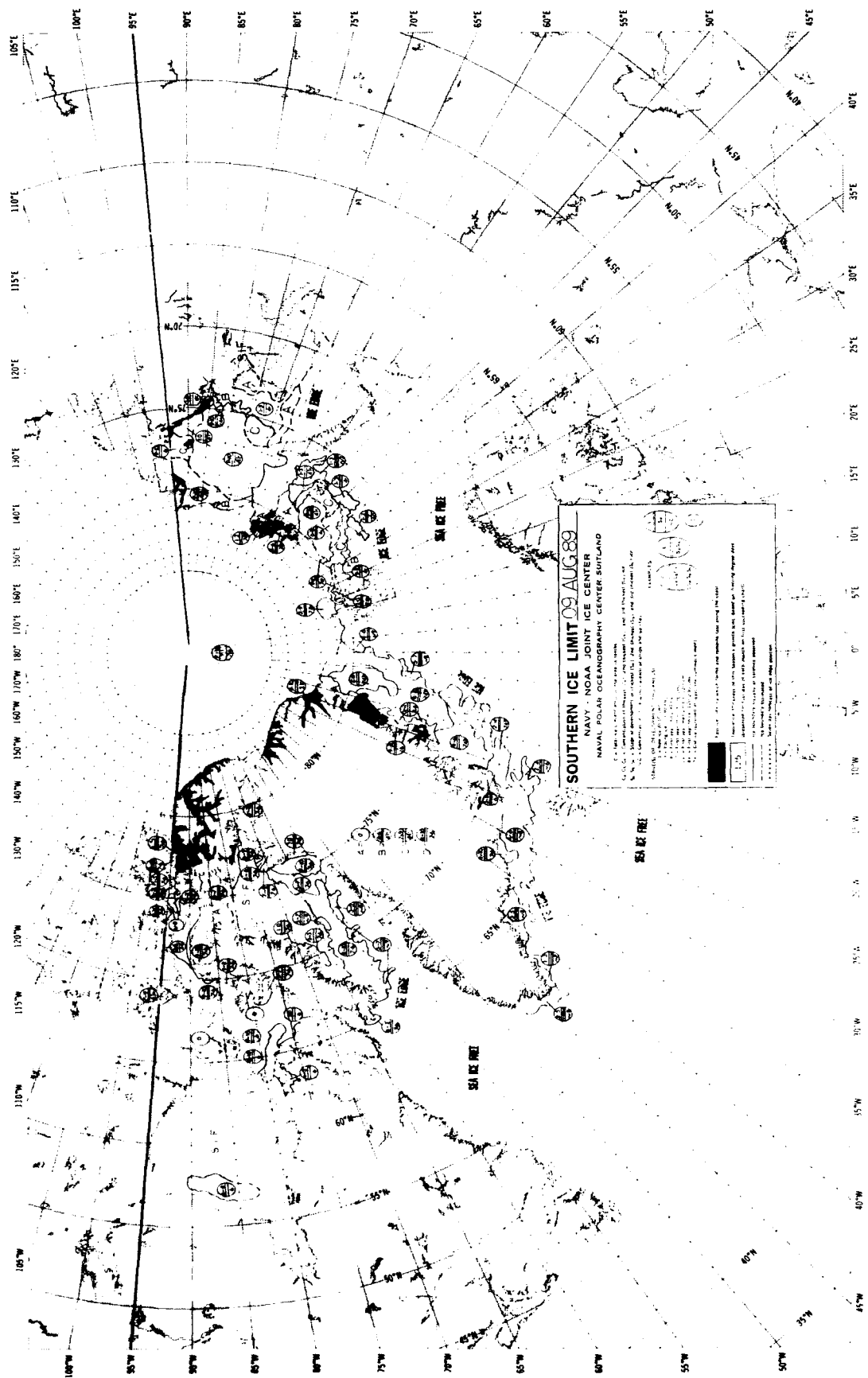


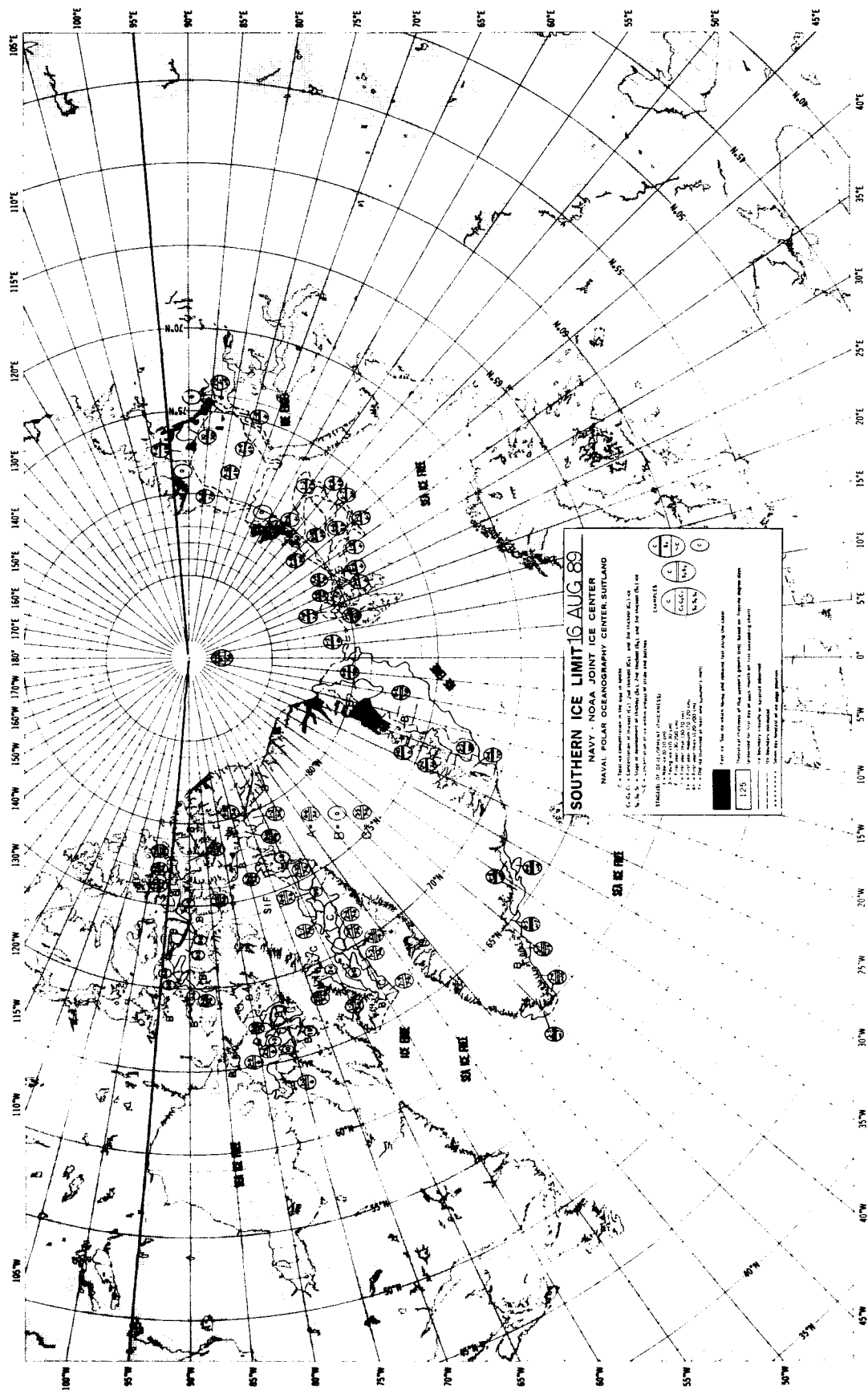


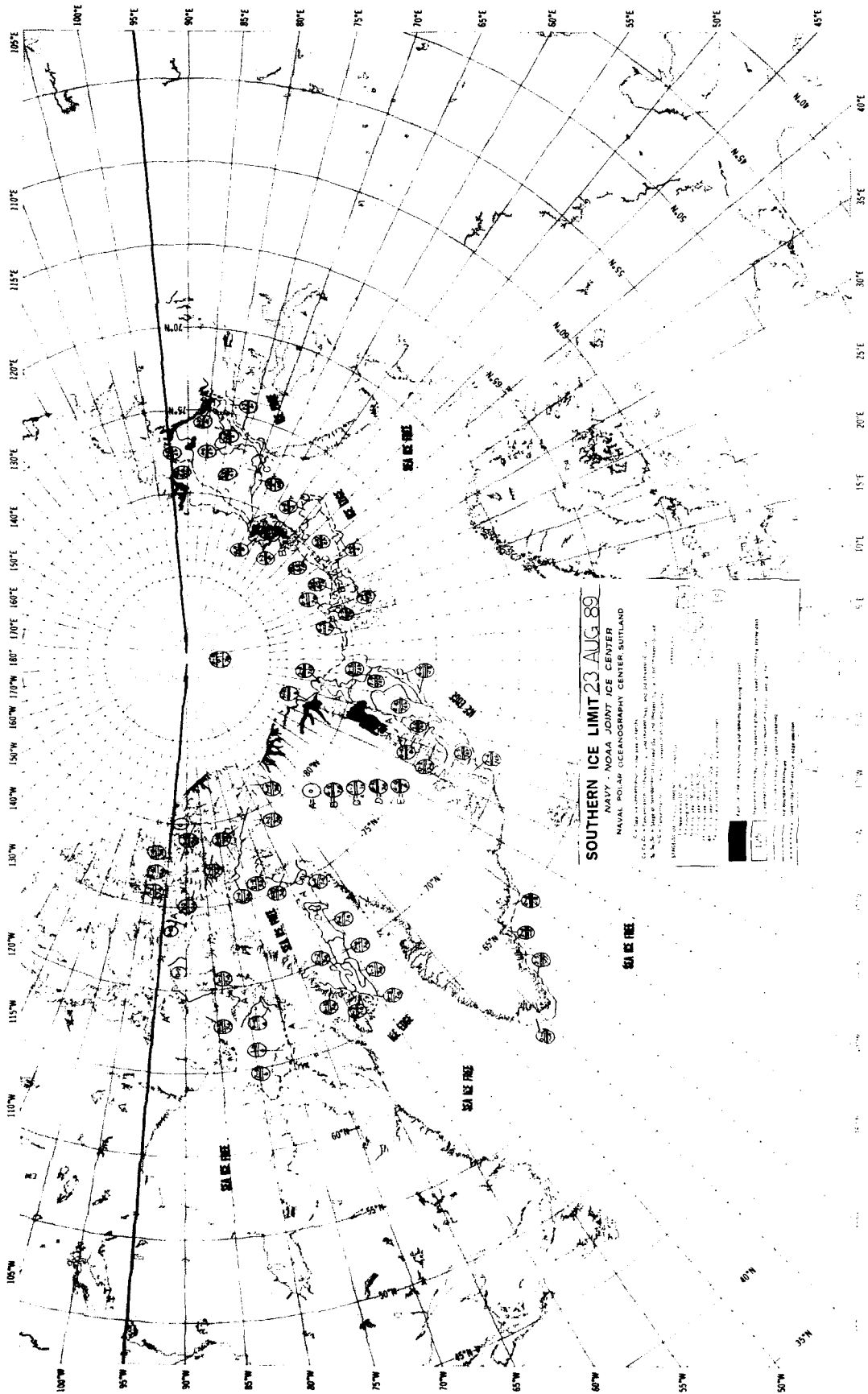
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NAVY - NOAA JOINT ICE CENTER
NAVAL POLAR OCEANOGRAPHY CENTER SOUTHLAND

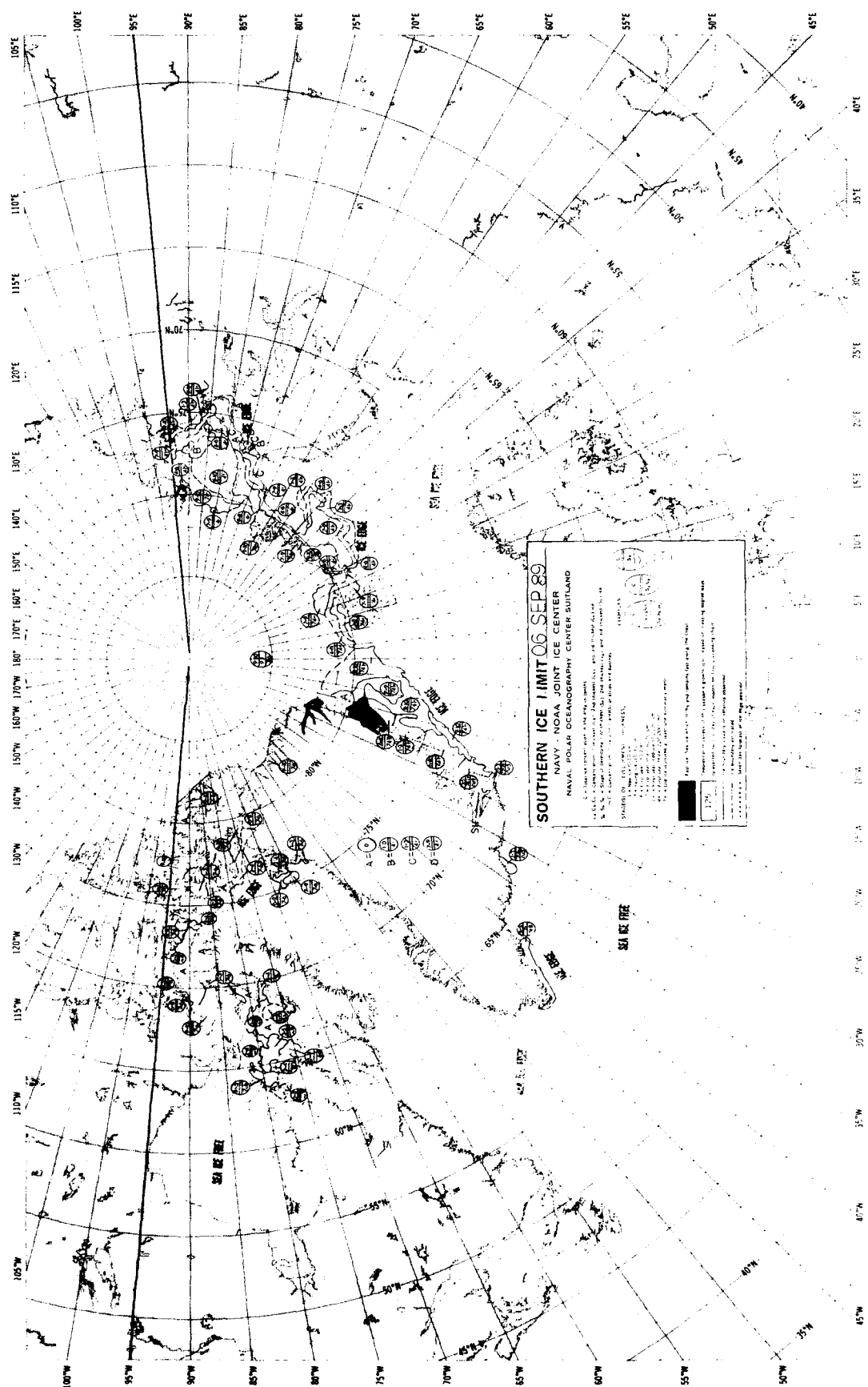


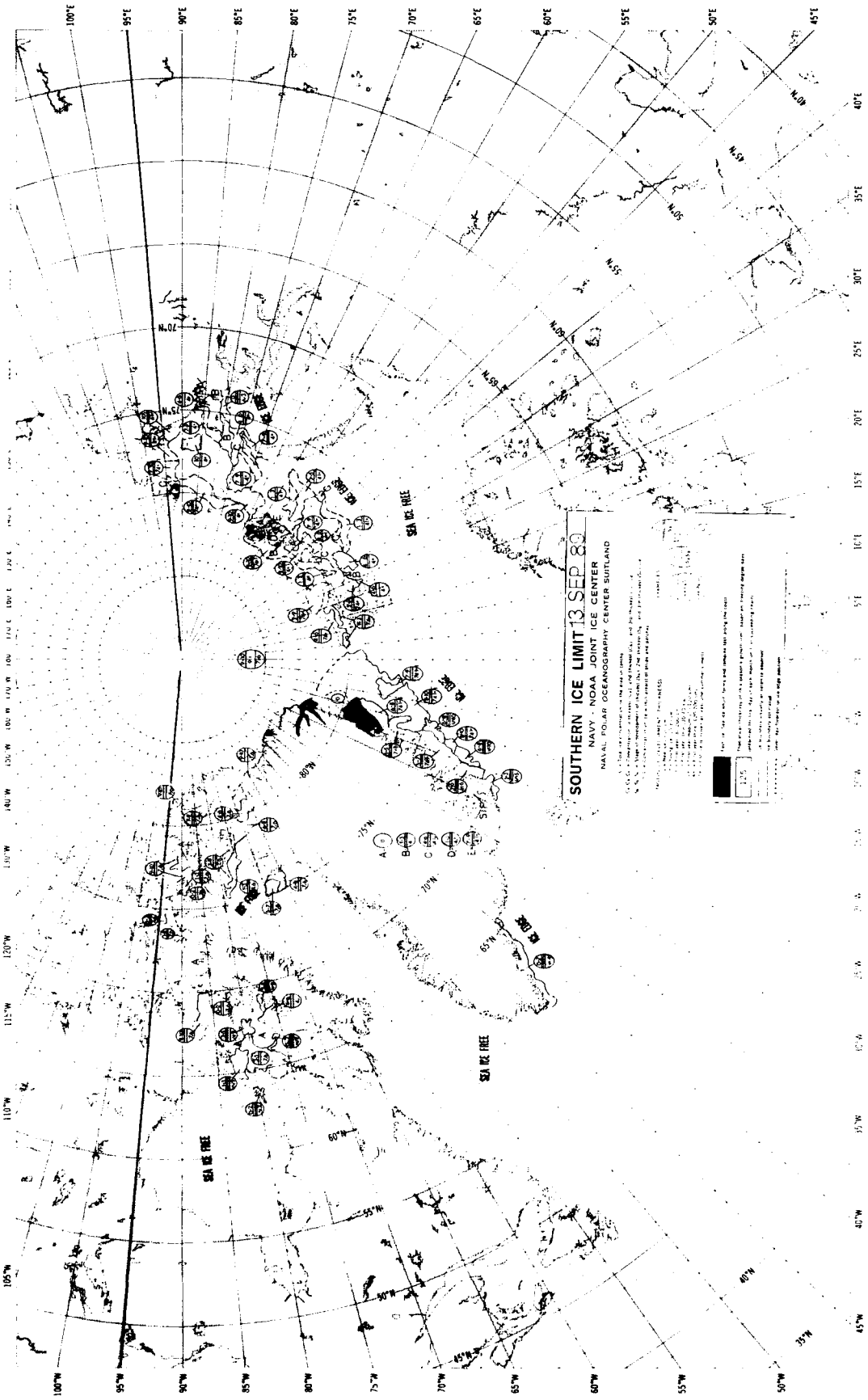












SOUTHERN ICE LIMIT 13 SEP 80

NAVY - NOAA JOINT ICE CENTER
NAVAL POLAR OCEANOGRAPHY CENTER SUTLAND

1. This map is prepared from the data of the

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2. This map is prepared from the data of the

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3. This map is prepared from the data of the

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5. This map is prepared from the data of the

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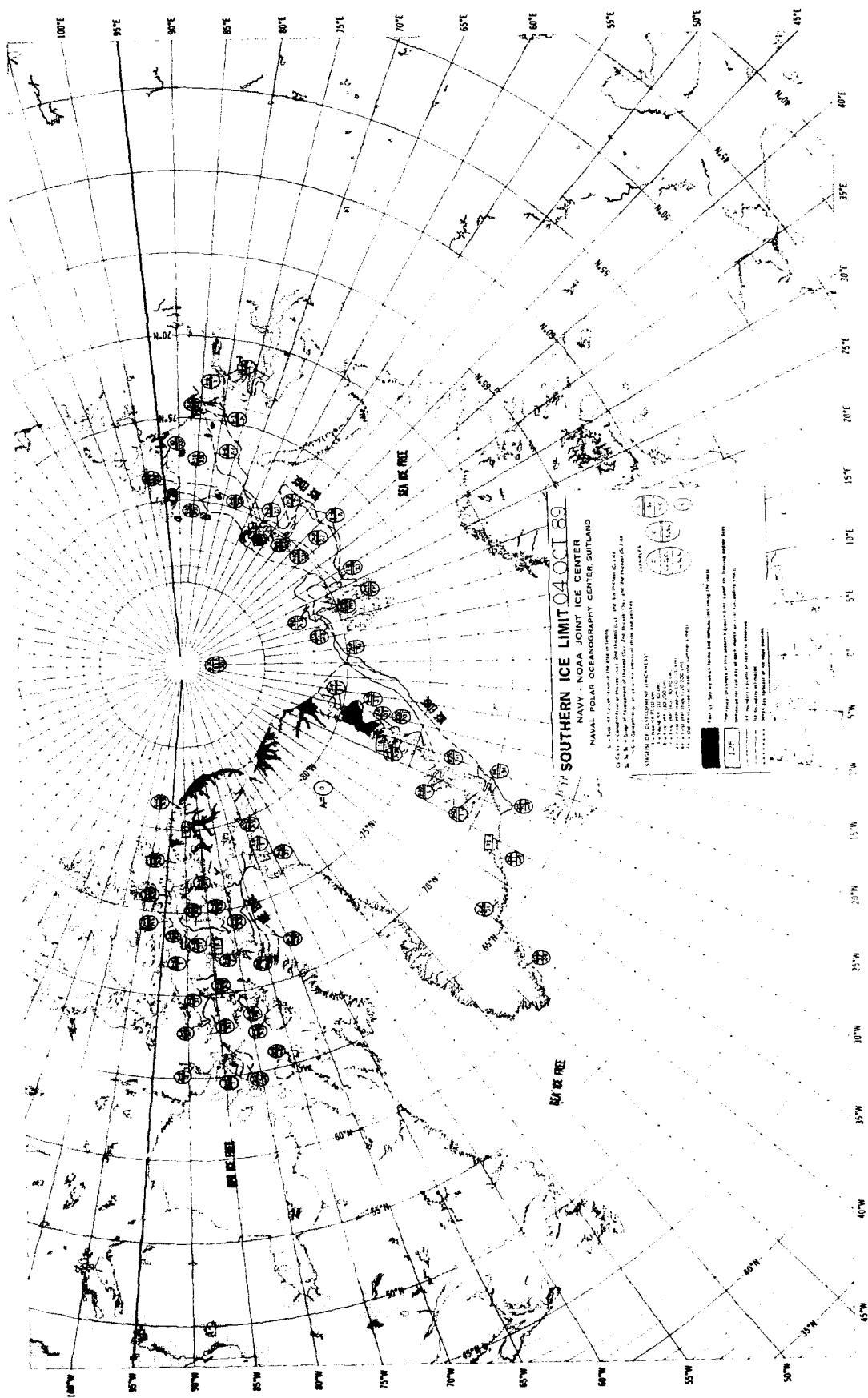
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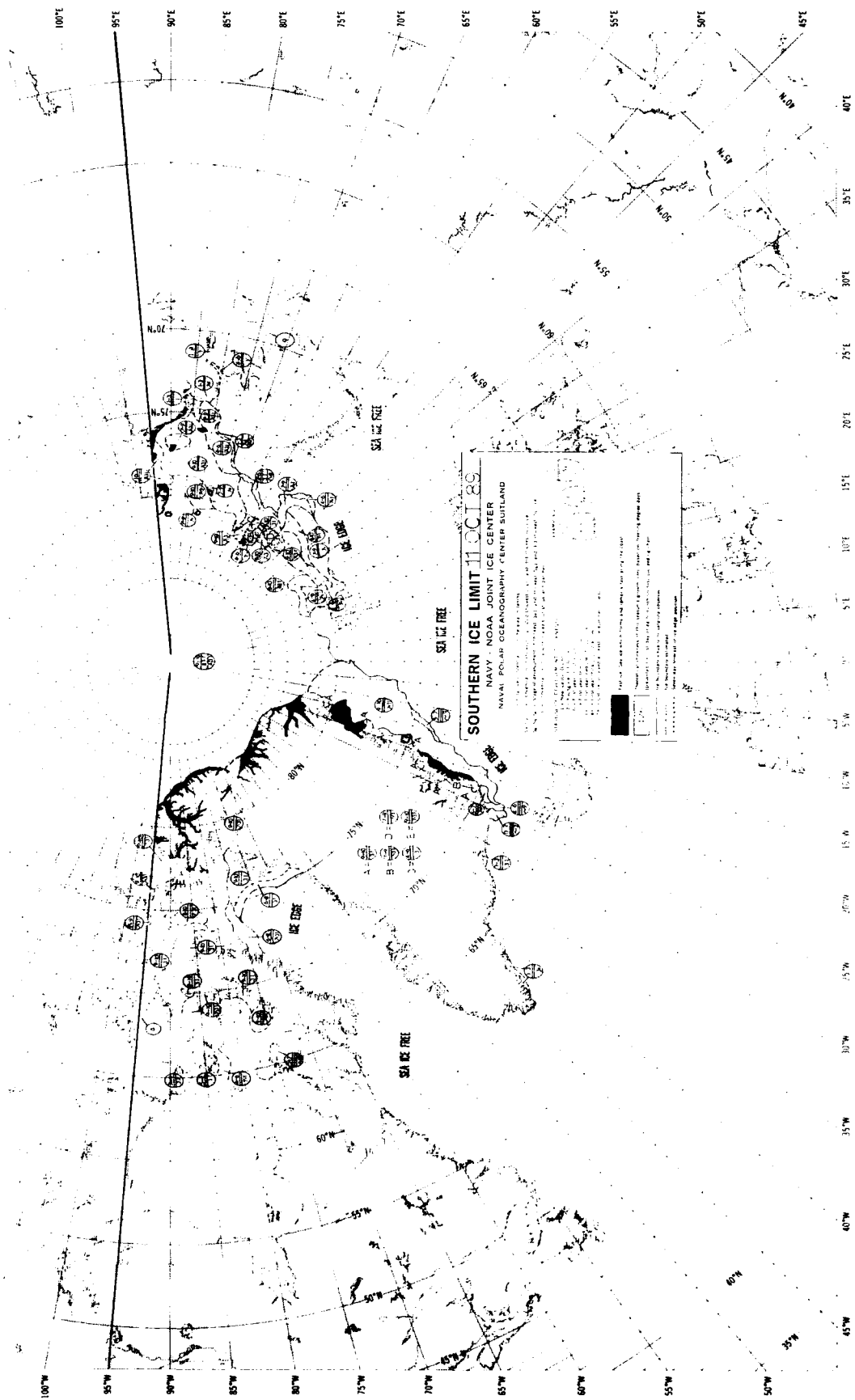
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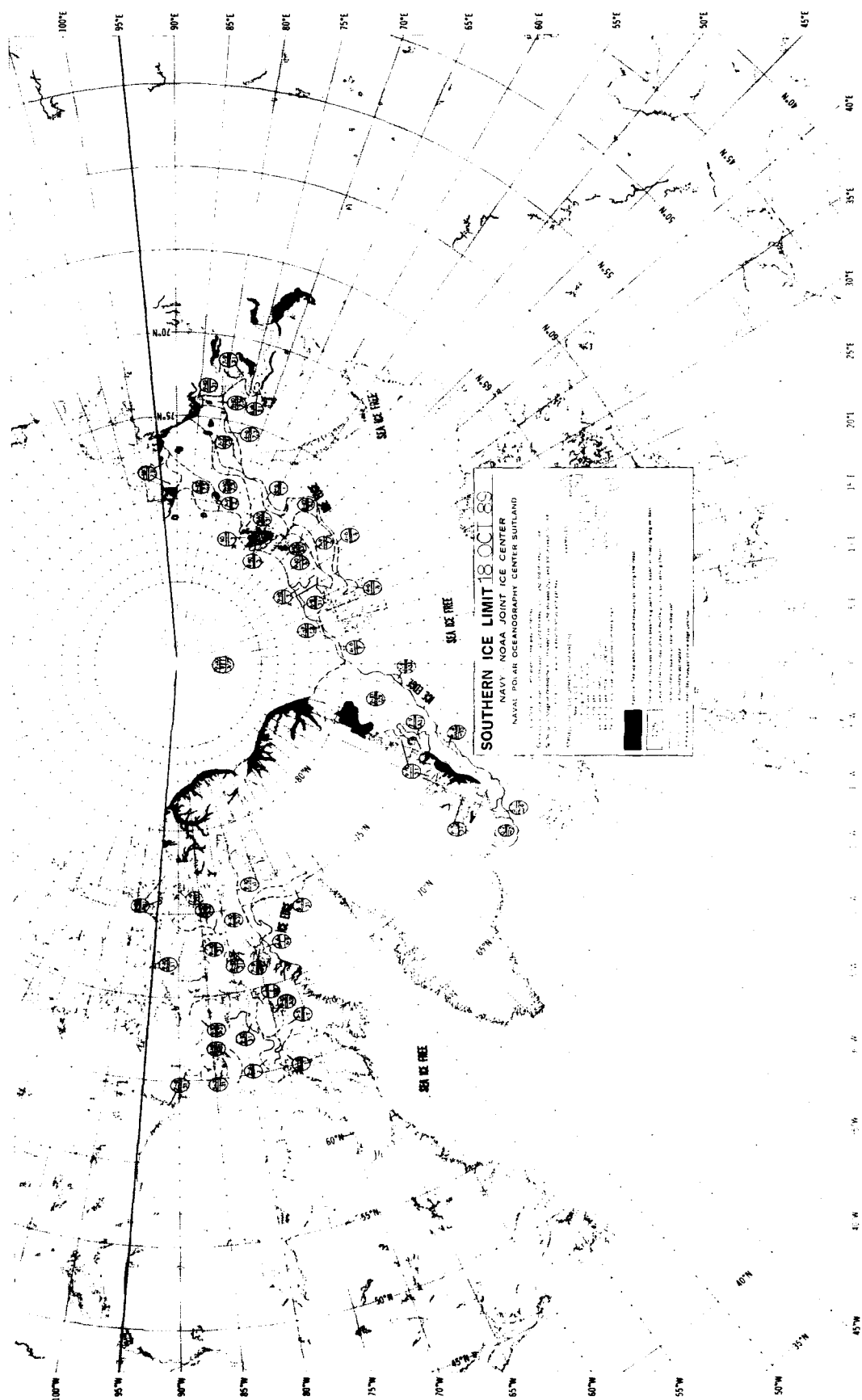
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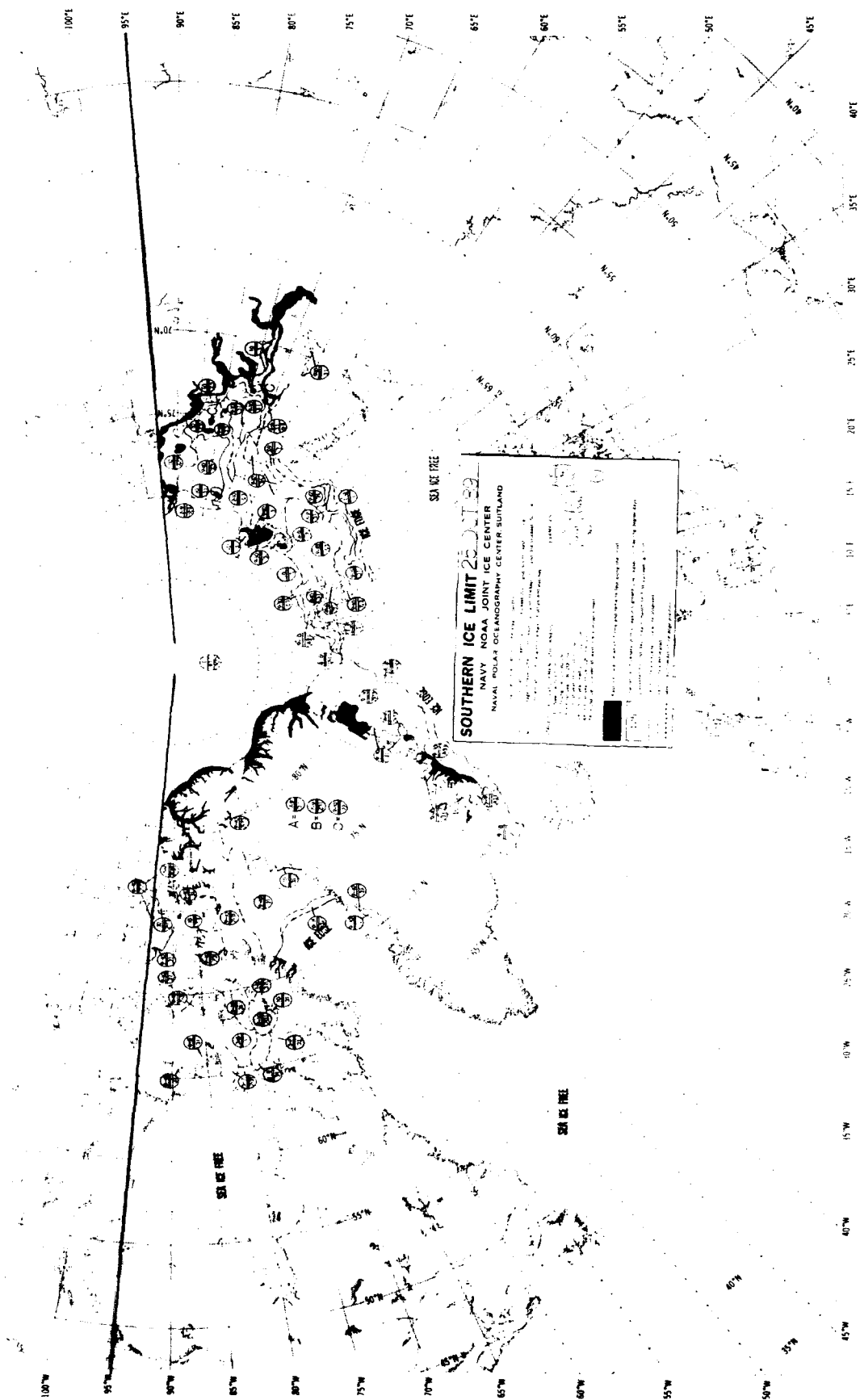
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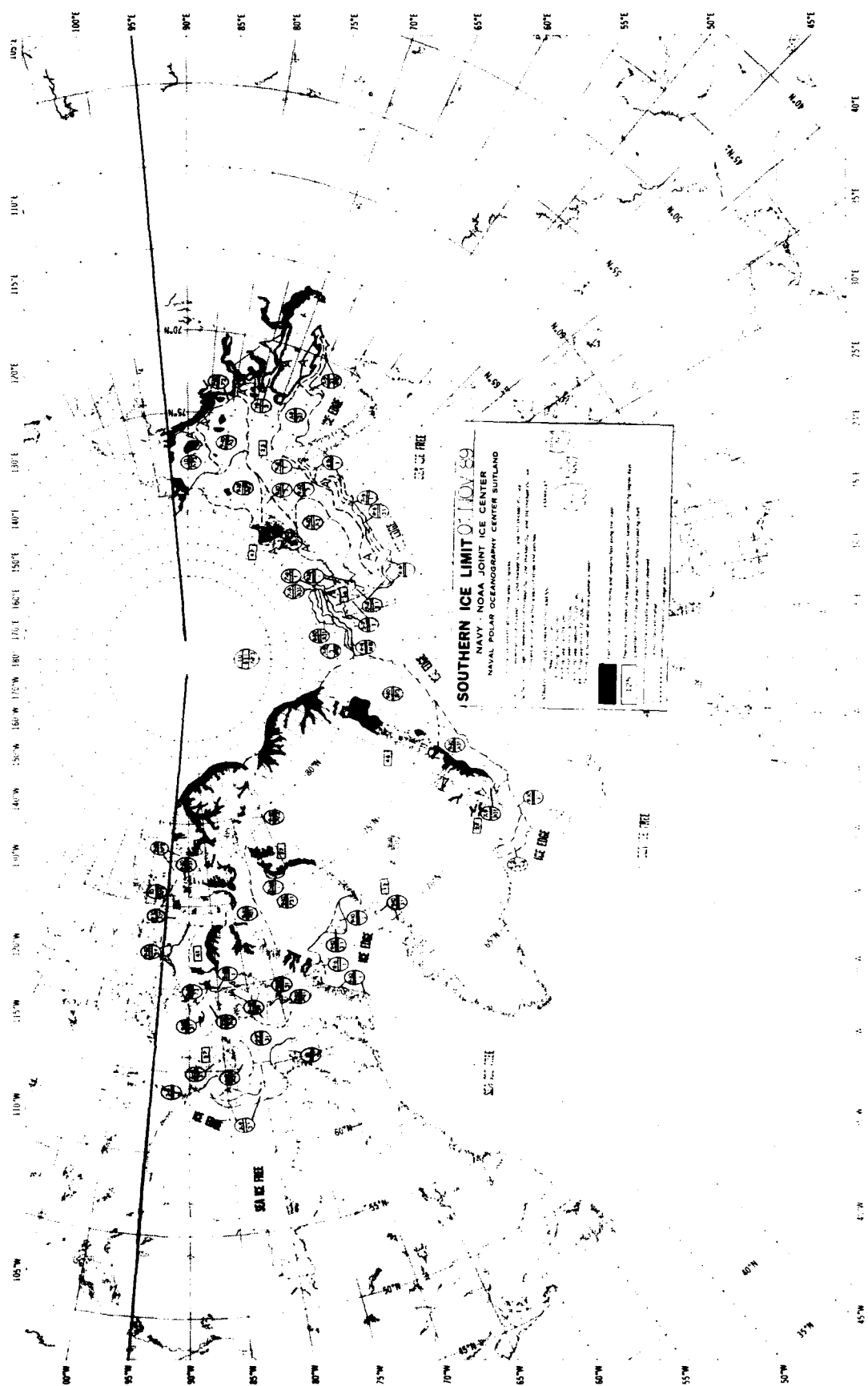
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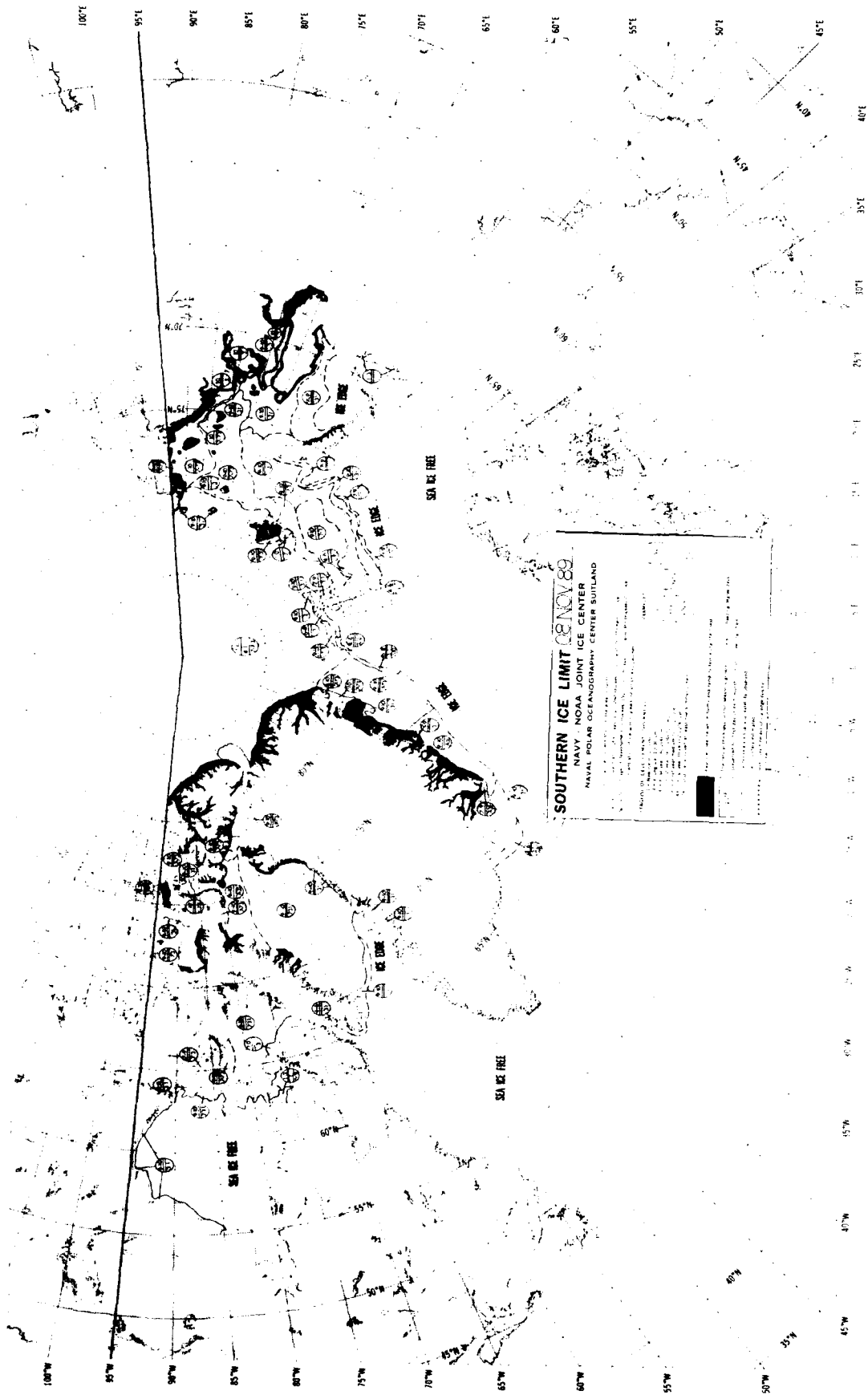


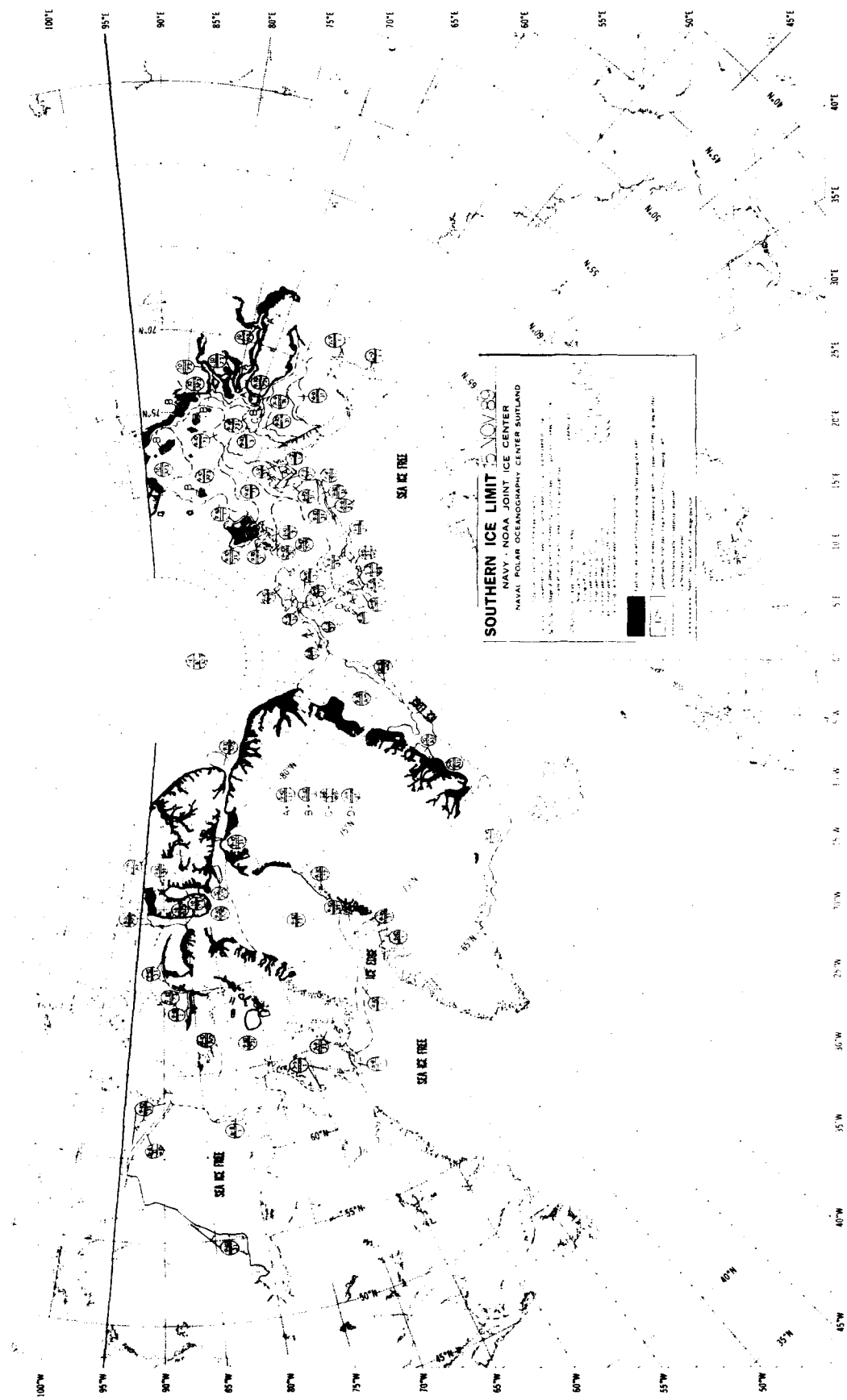


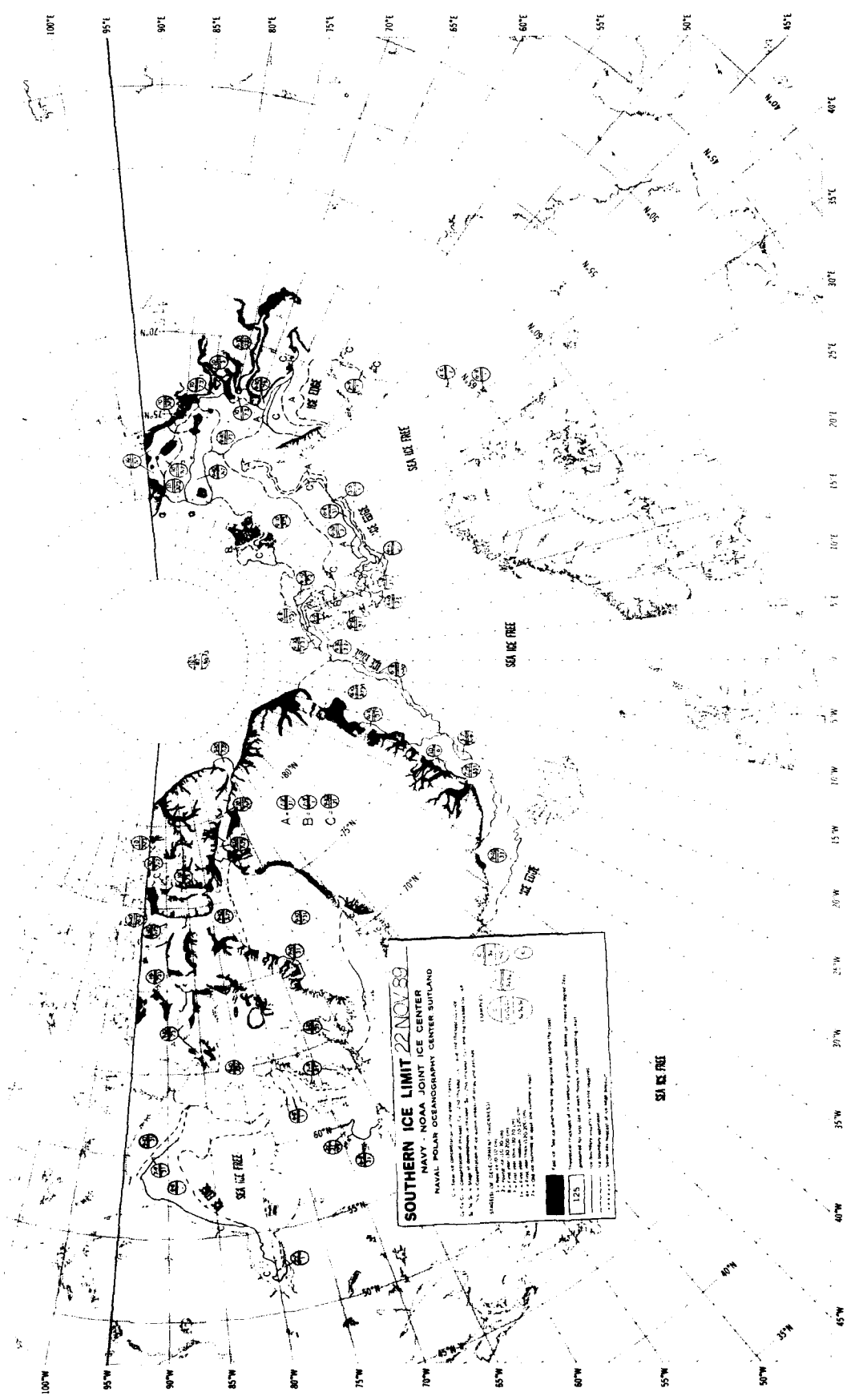












SOUTHERN ICE LIMIT 22 NOV 89
NAVY - NOAA JOINT ICE CENTER
NAVAL POLAR OCEANOGRAPHY CENTER SUTLAND

1. This chart is a representation of the ice limit as of 22 November 1989. It is not a navigational chart and should not be used for navigation. It is a representation of the ice limit as of 22 November 1989. It is not a navigational chart and should not be used for navigation.

2. The ice limit is shown as a solid line. The area to the north of the line is open water. The area to the south of the line is ice. The ice is shown as a hatched area. The hatching is done at a 45 degree angle. The hatching is done in black ink. The hatching is done in a consistent manner throughout the chart.

3. The ice limit is shown as a solid line. The area to the north of the line is open water. The area to the south of the line is ice. The ice is shown as a hatched area. The hatching is done at a 45 degree angle. The hatching is done in black ink. The hatching is done in a consistent manner throughout the chart.

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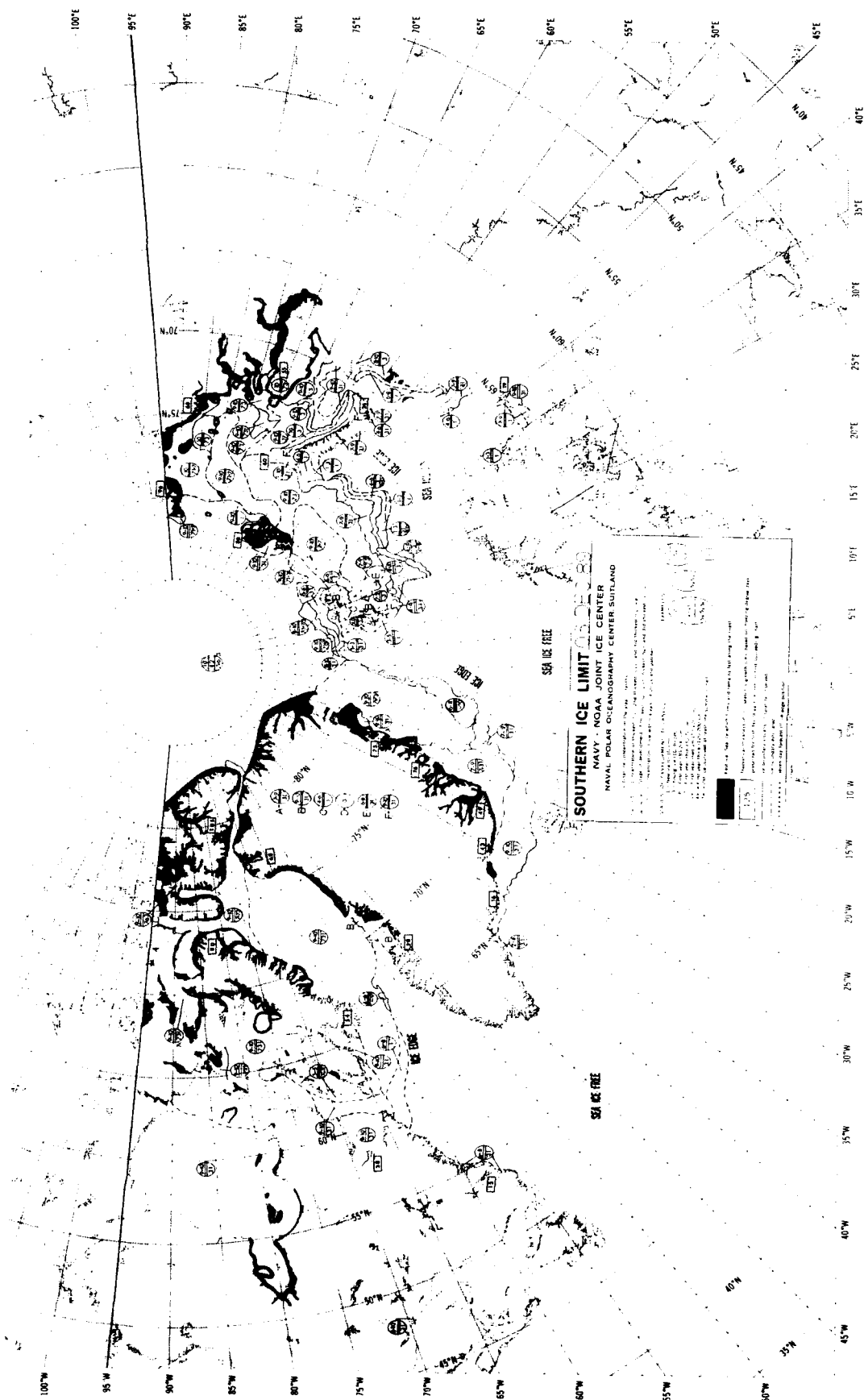
6. The ice limit is shown as a solid line. The area to the north of the line is open water. The area to the south of the line is ice. The ice is shown as a hatched area. The hatching is done at a 45 degree angle. The hatching is done in black ink. The hatching is done in a consistent manner throughout the chart.

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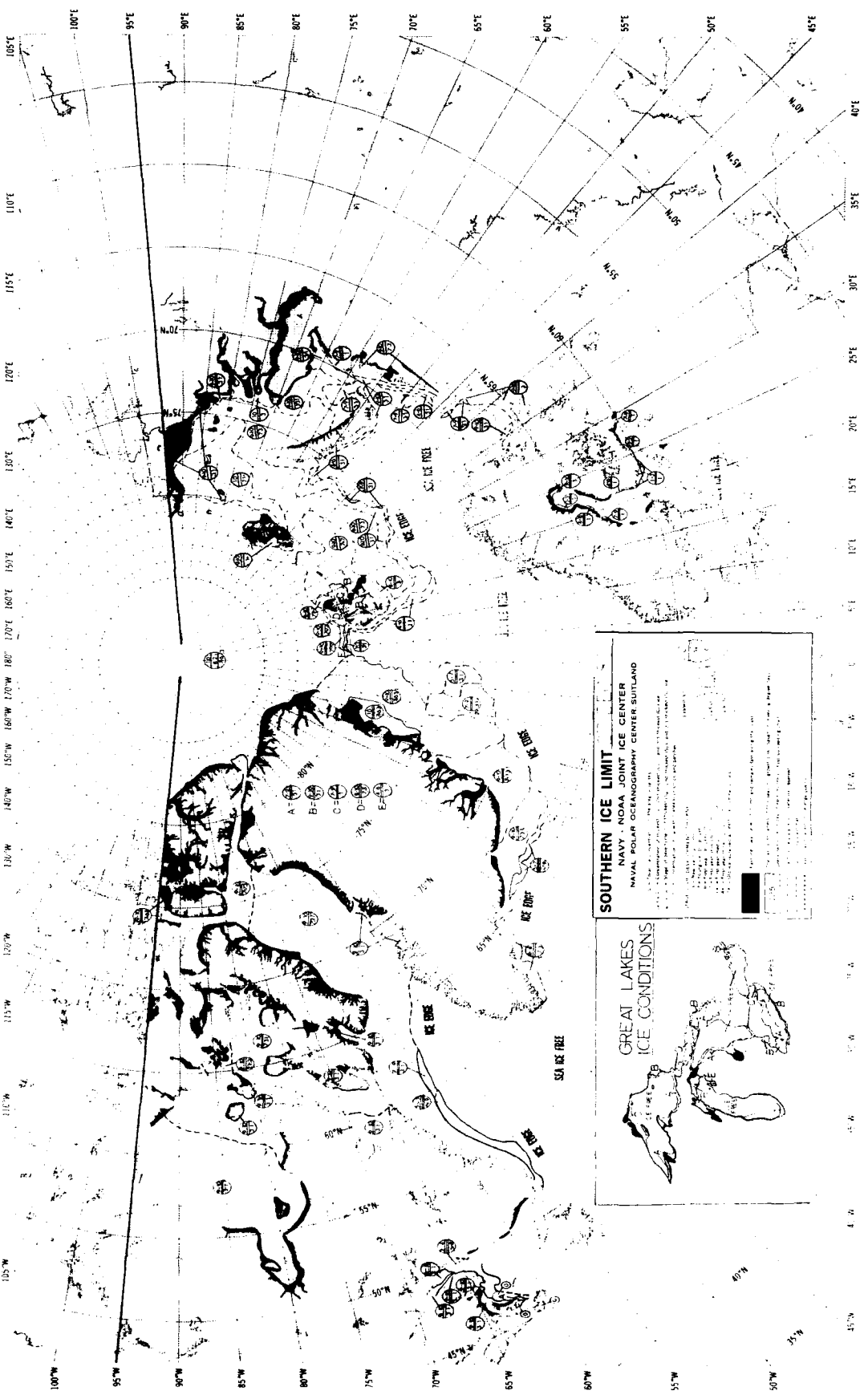
9. The ice limit is shown as a solid line. The area to the north of the line is open water. The area to the south of the line is ice. The ice is shown as a hatched area. The hatching is done at a 45 degree angle. The hatching is done in black ink. The hatching is done in a consistent manner throughout the chart.

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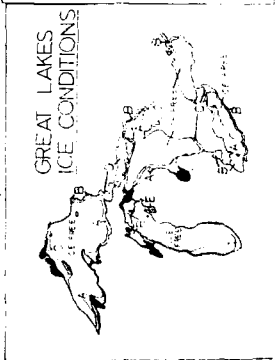




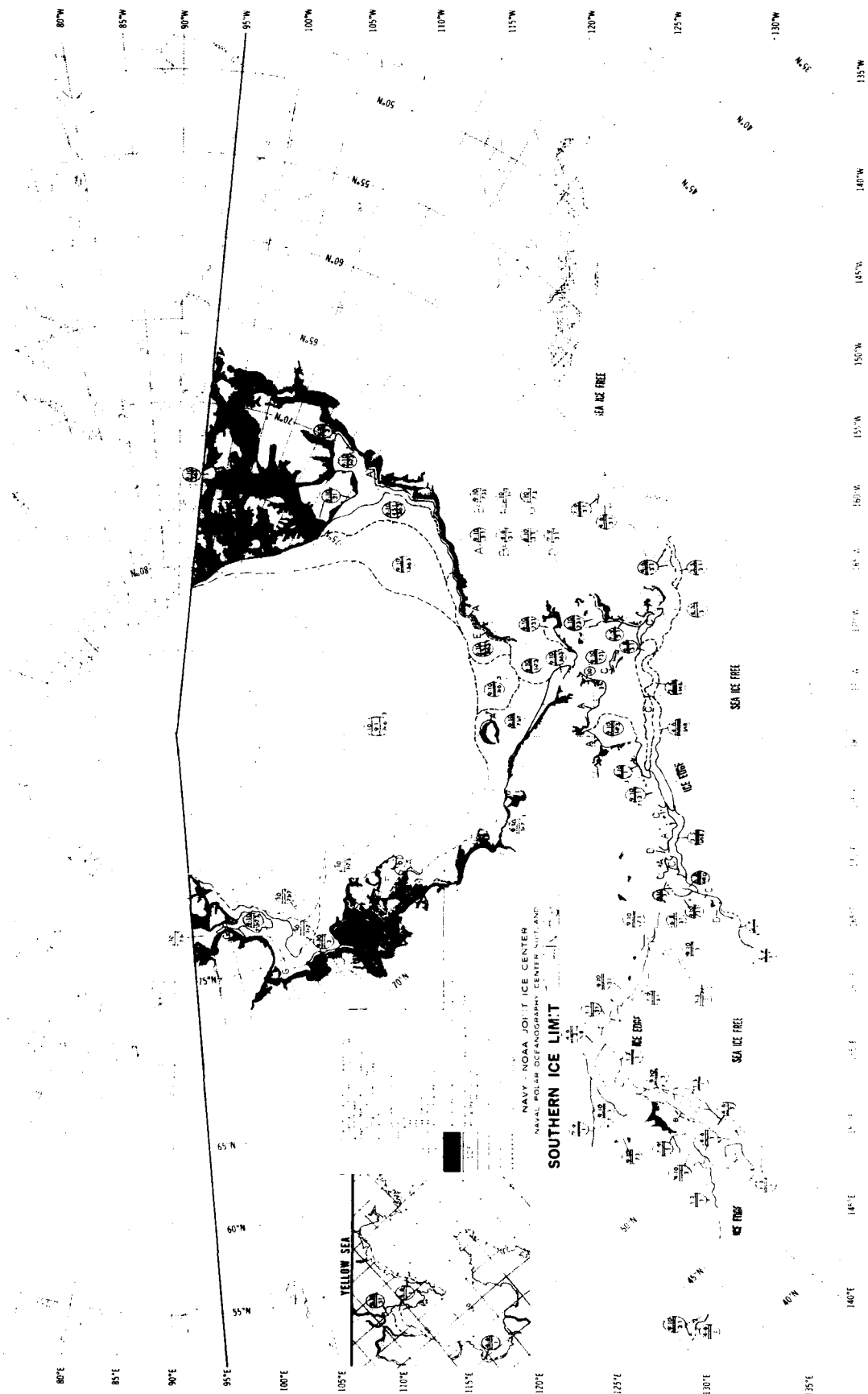


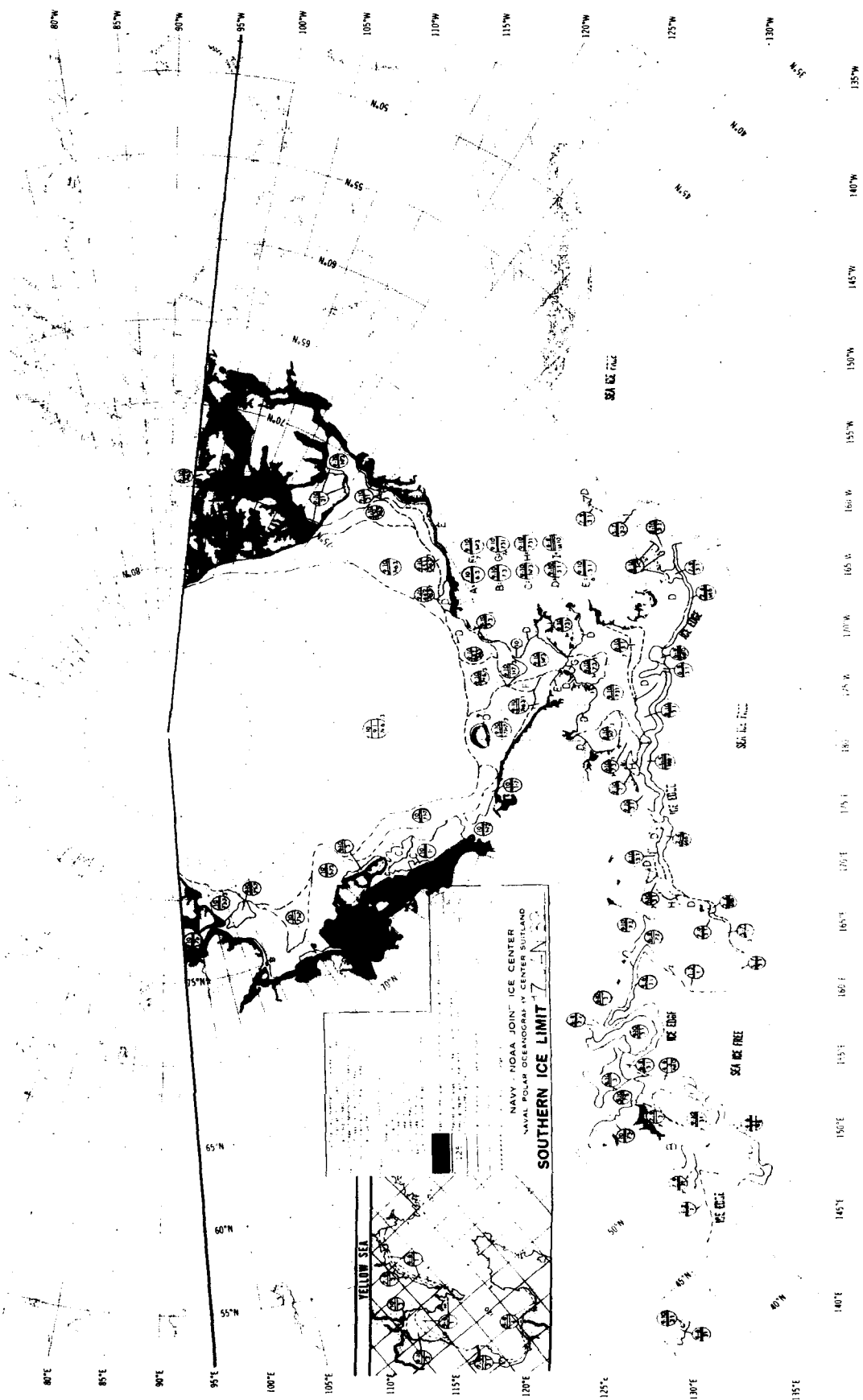
SOUTHERN ICE LIMIT
 NAVY - NOAA JOINT ICE CENTER
 NAVAL POLAR OCEANOGRAPHY CENTER SUTLAND

THIS MAP SHOWS THE SOUTHERN LIMIT OF THE ICE FIELD IN THE GREAT LAKES. THE LIMIT IS DETERMINED BY THE POSITION OF THE FIRST ICE FIELD OBSERVED BY THE NAVY OR NOAA. THE LIMIT IS NOT NECESSARILY THE SAME AS THE LIMIT OF THE ICE FIELD AS OBSERVED BY OTHER SOURCES. THE LIMIT IS NOT NECESSARILY THE SAME AS THE LIMIT OF THE ICE FIELD AS OBSERVED BY OTHER SOURCES.

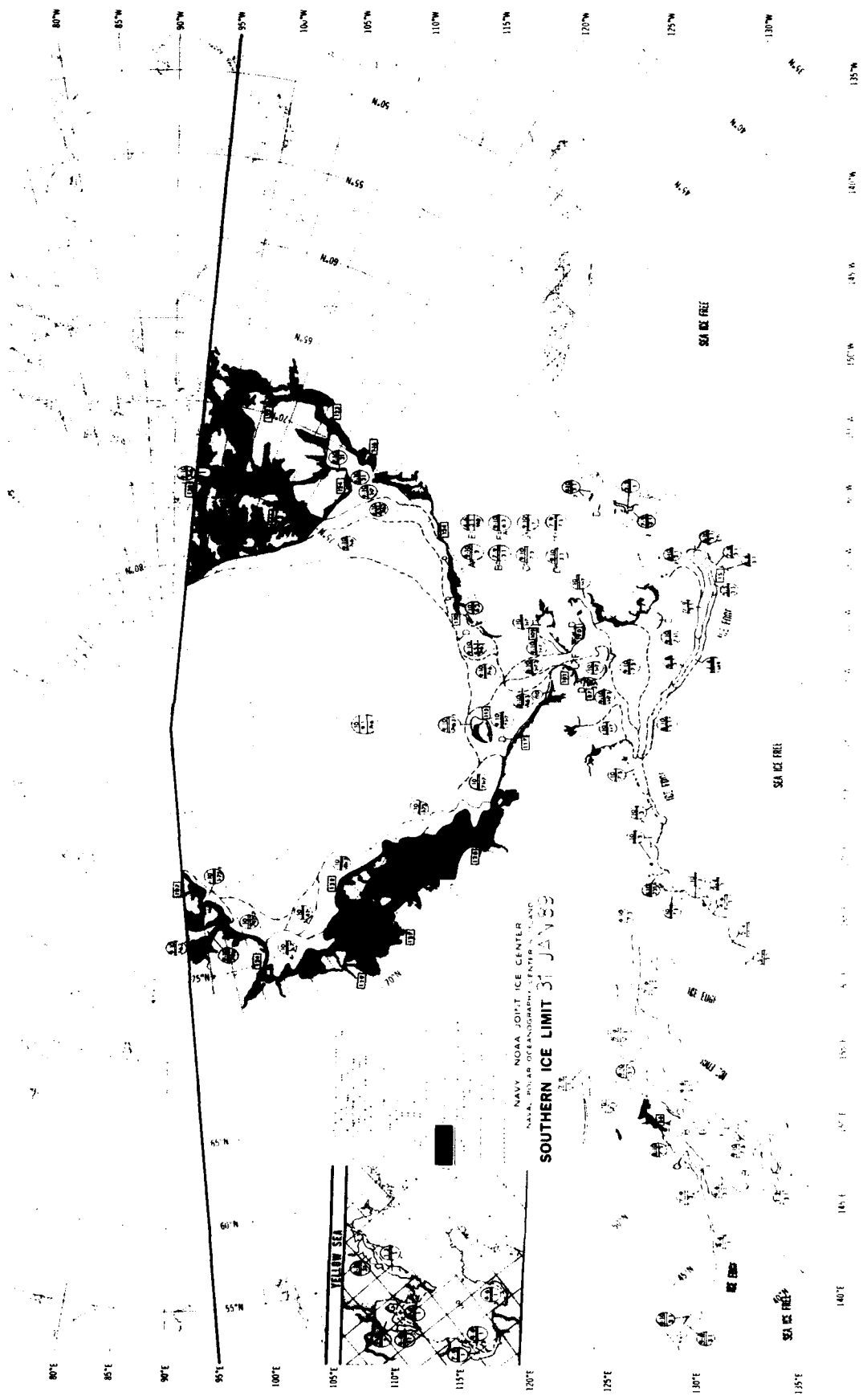




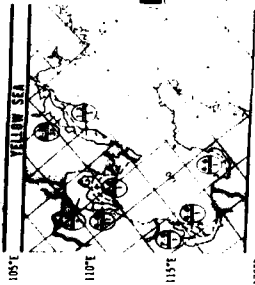








NAVY NOAA JOINT ICE CENTER
NAVY POLAR OCEANOGRAPHY CENTER
SOUTHERN ICE LIMIT 31 JAN 89

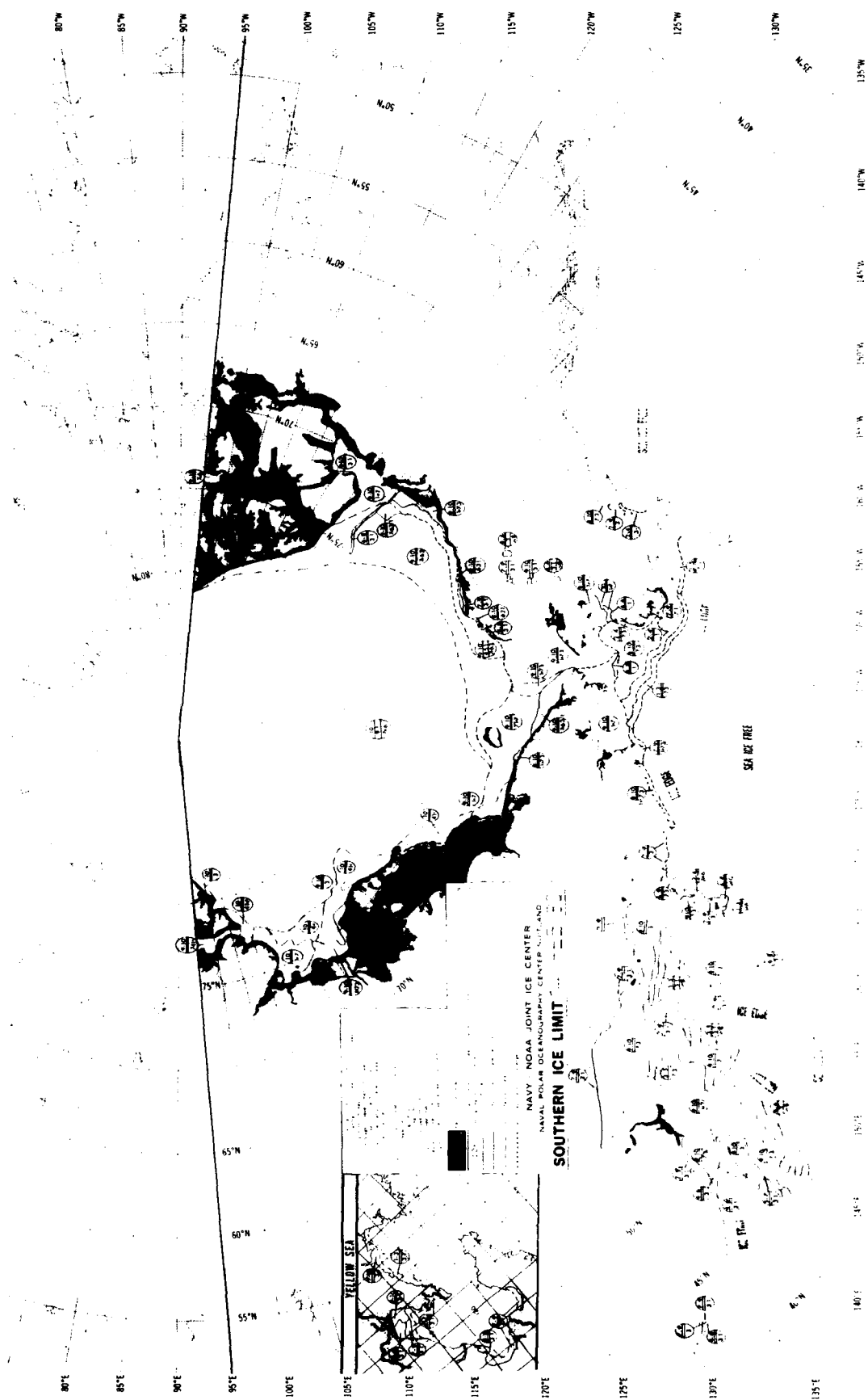


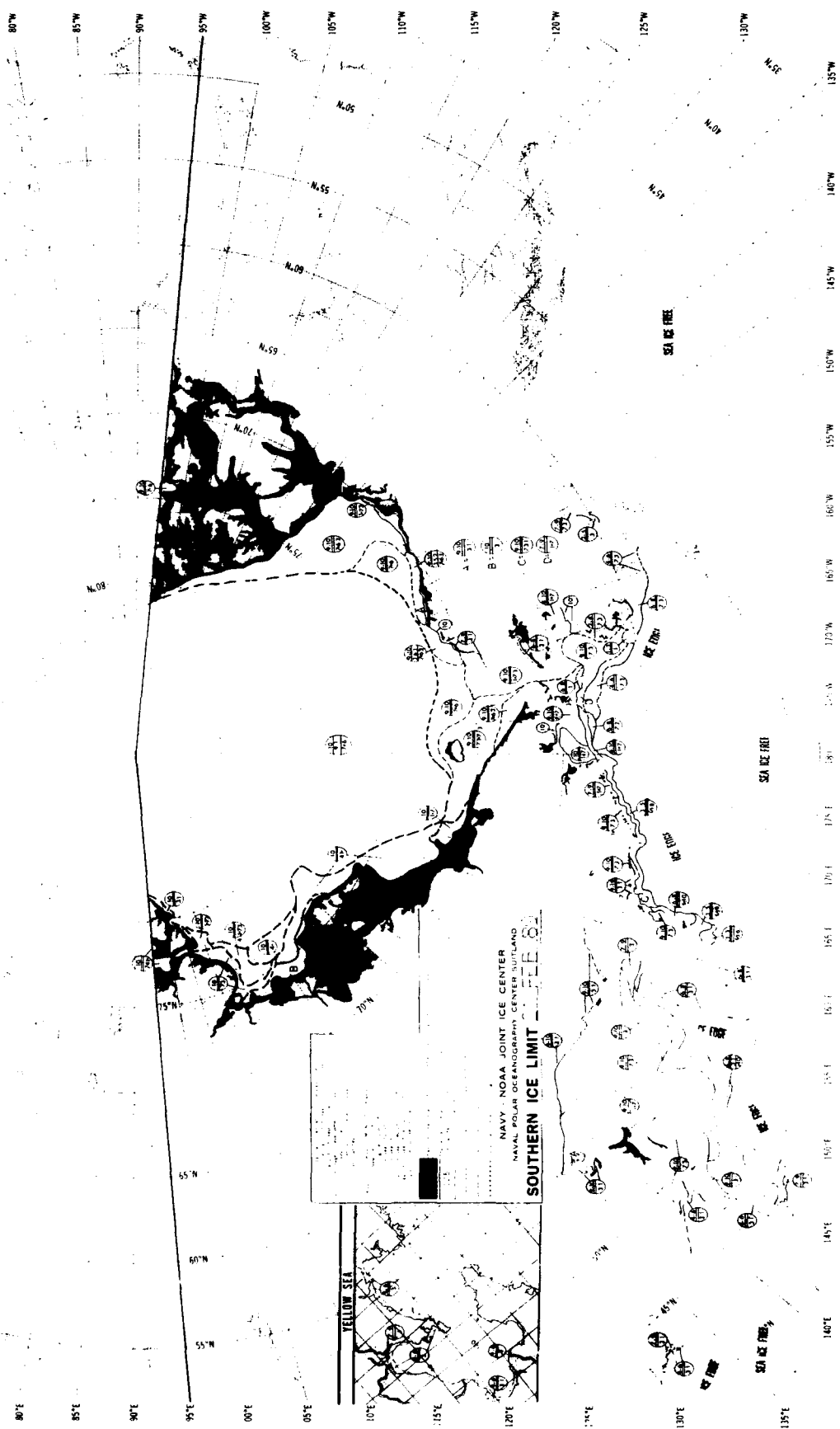


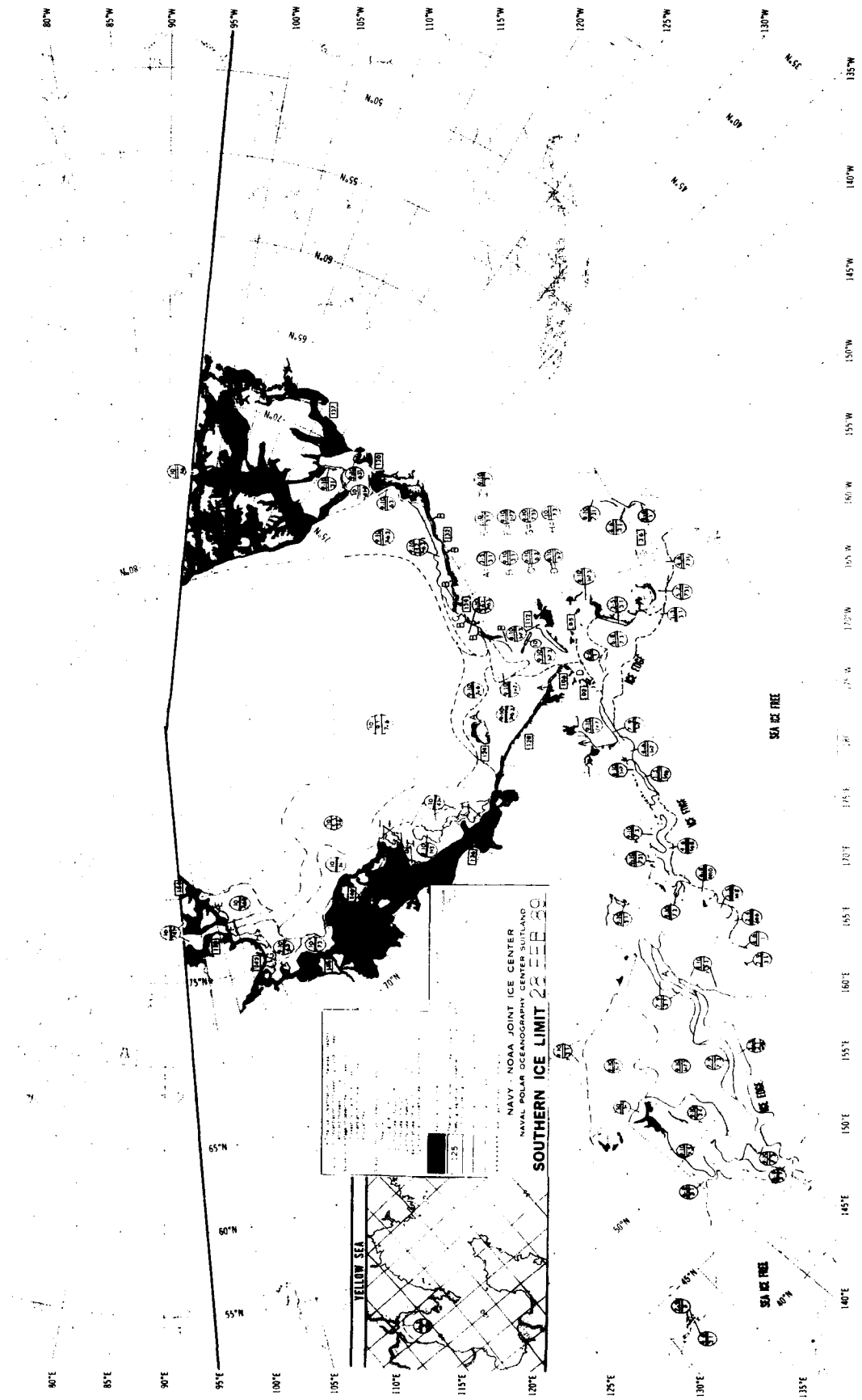
NAVY, NOAA JOINT ICE CENTER
N.A.S. POLAR OCEANOGRAPHY CENTER, LAND

SOUTHERN ICE LIMIT

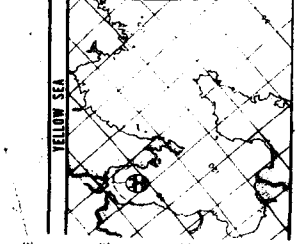


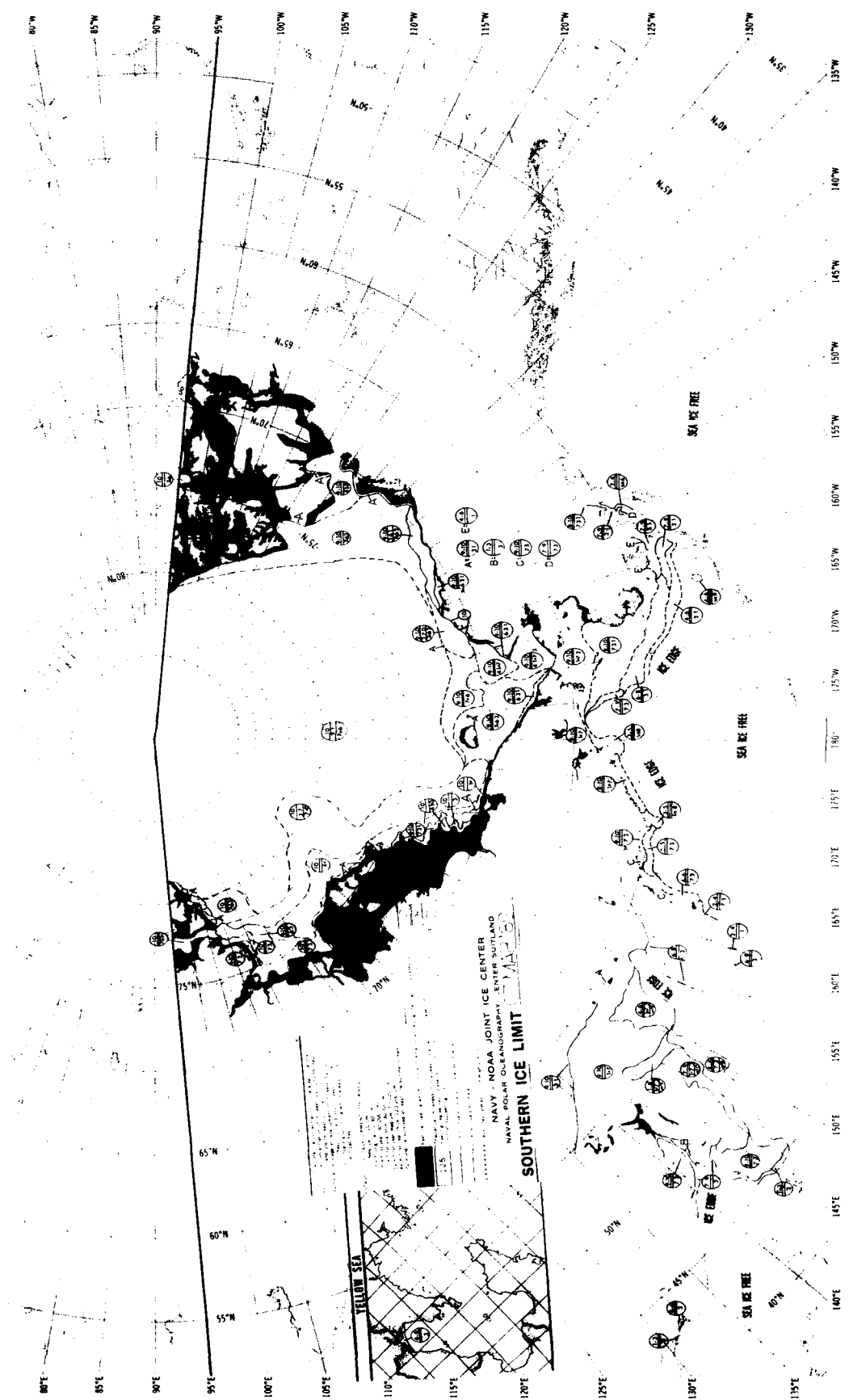


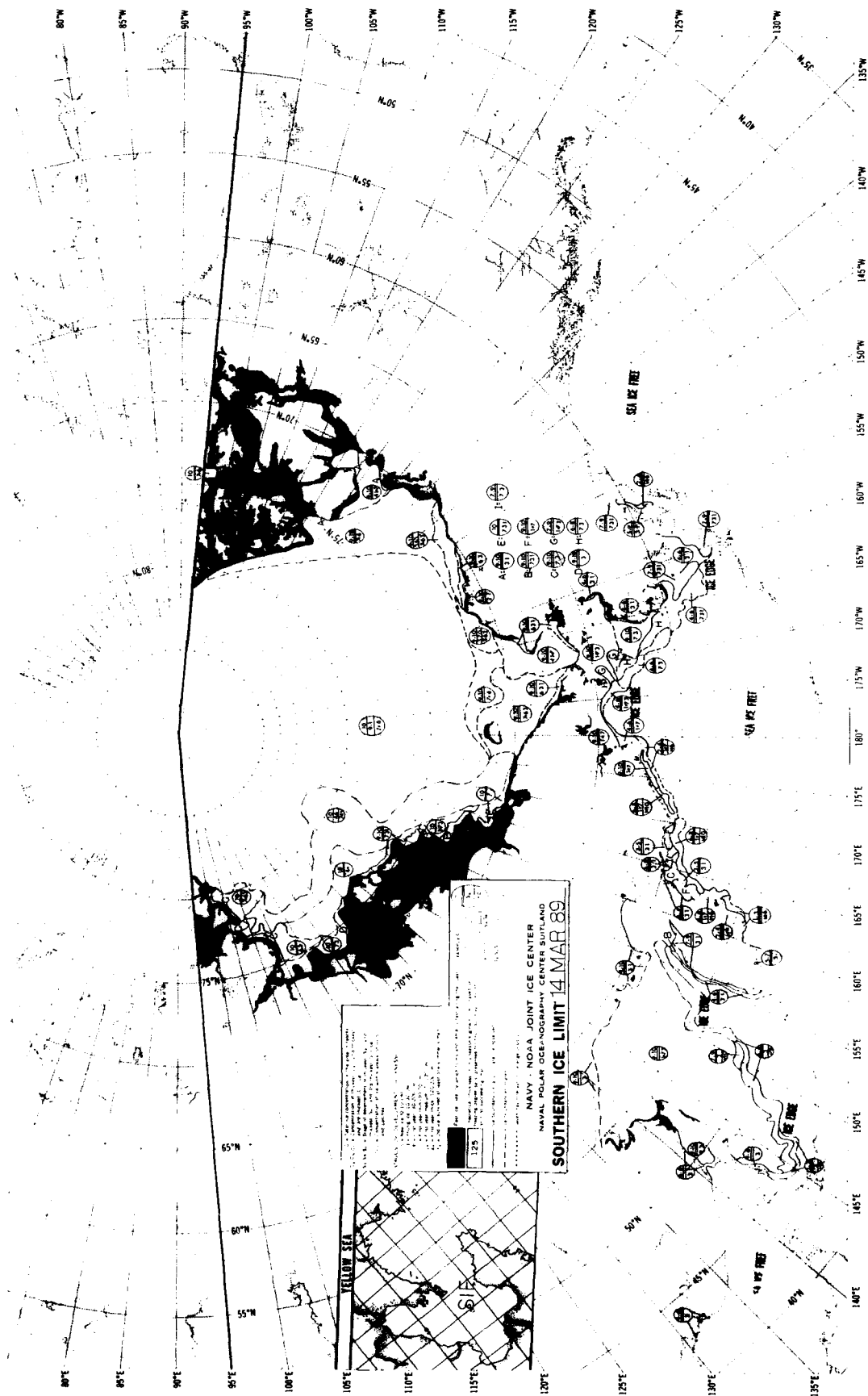


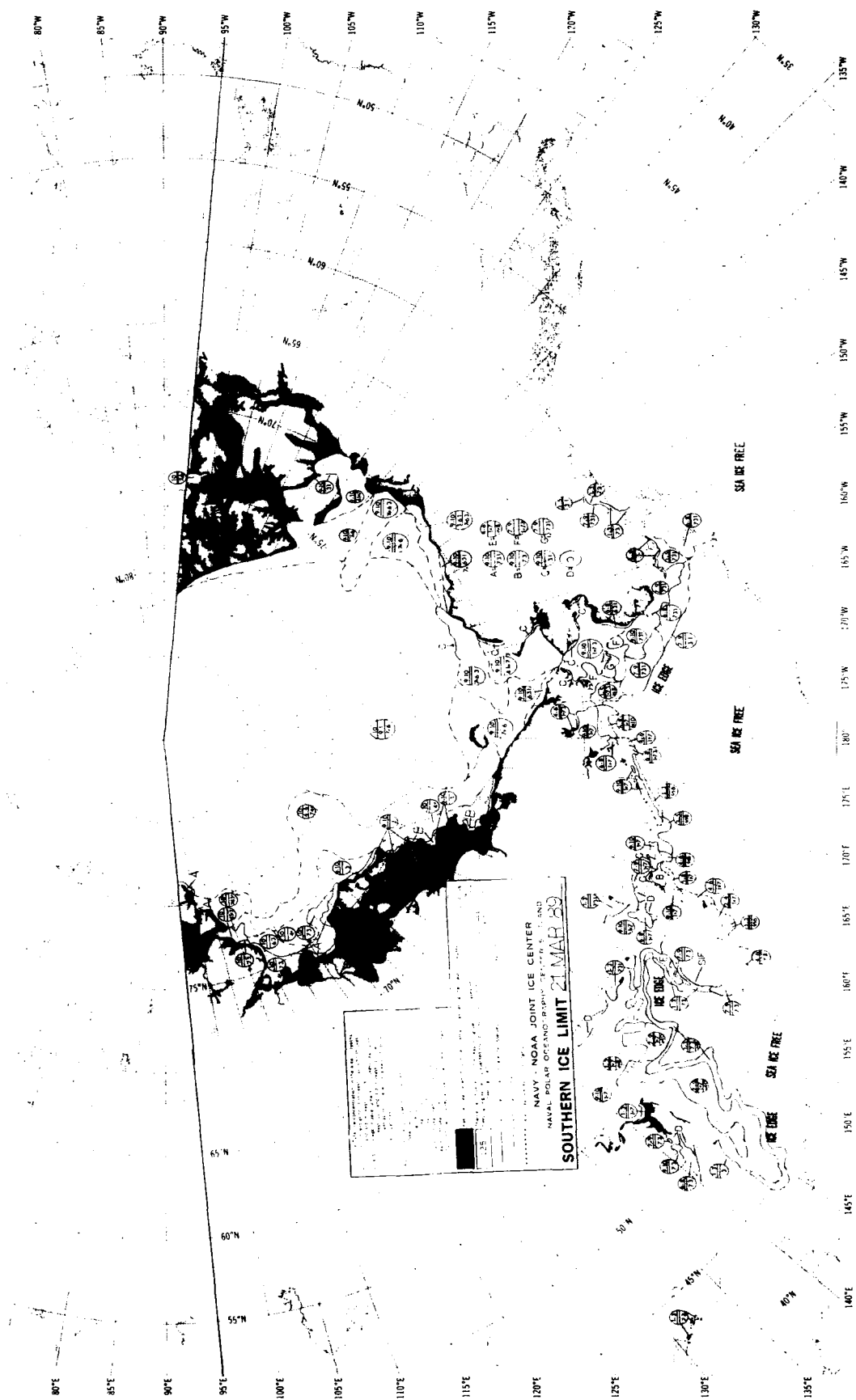


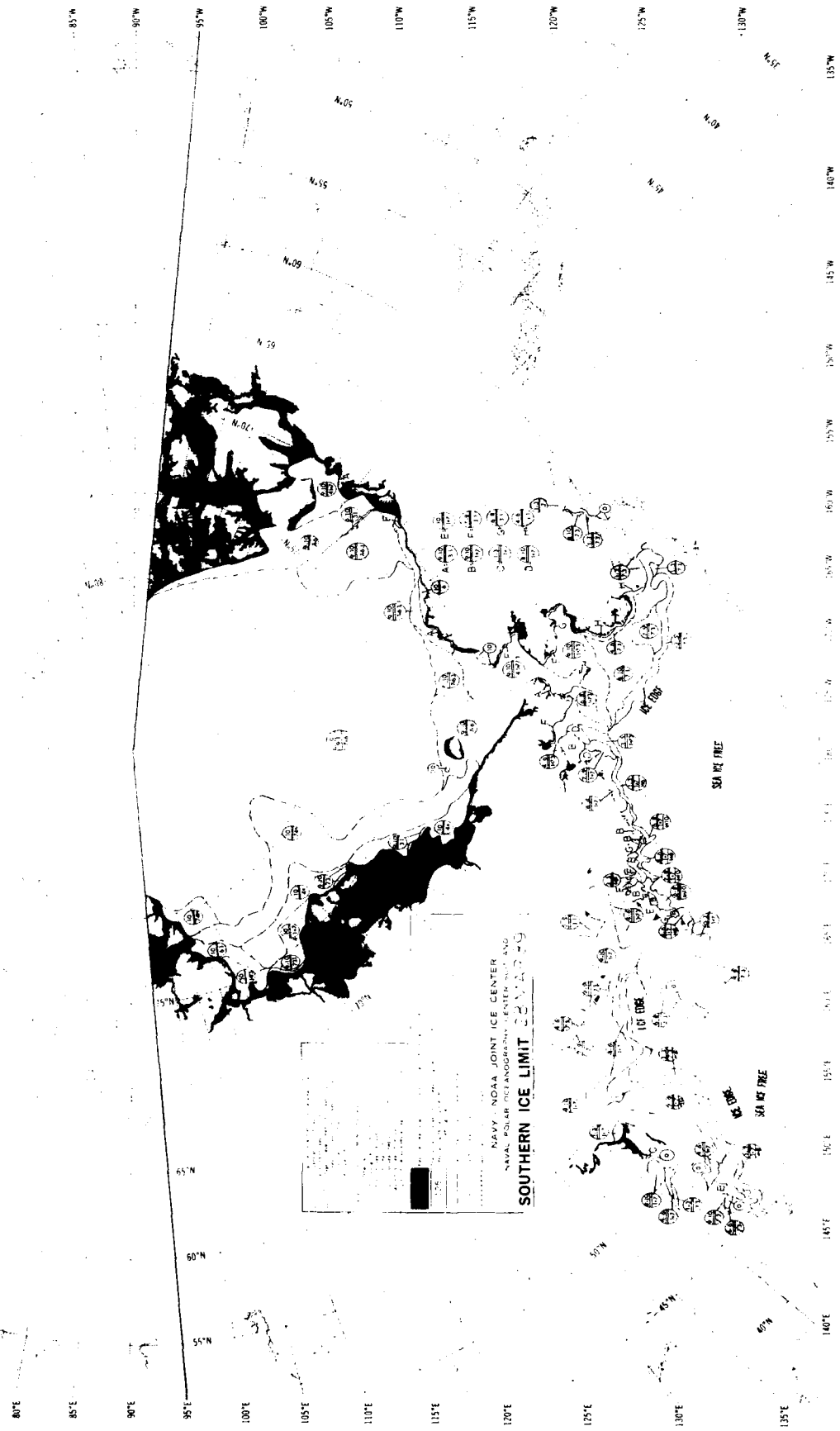
NAVY - NOAA JOINT ICE CENTER
NAVAL POLAR OCEANOGRAPHY CENTER SUITLAND
SOUTHERN ICE LIMIT 28 FEB 89

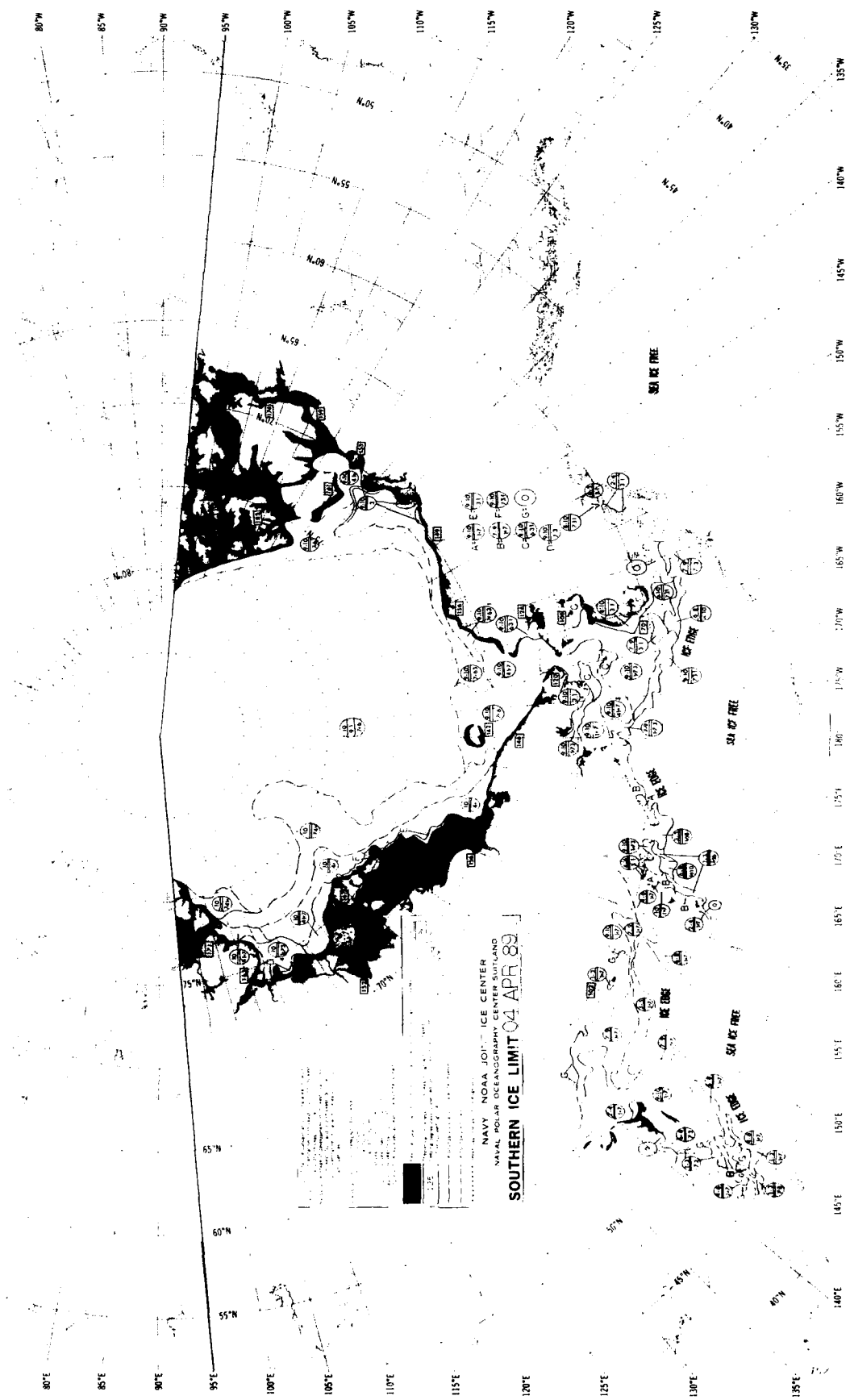


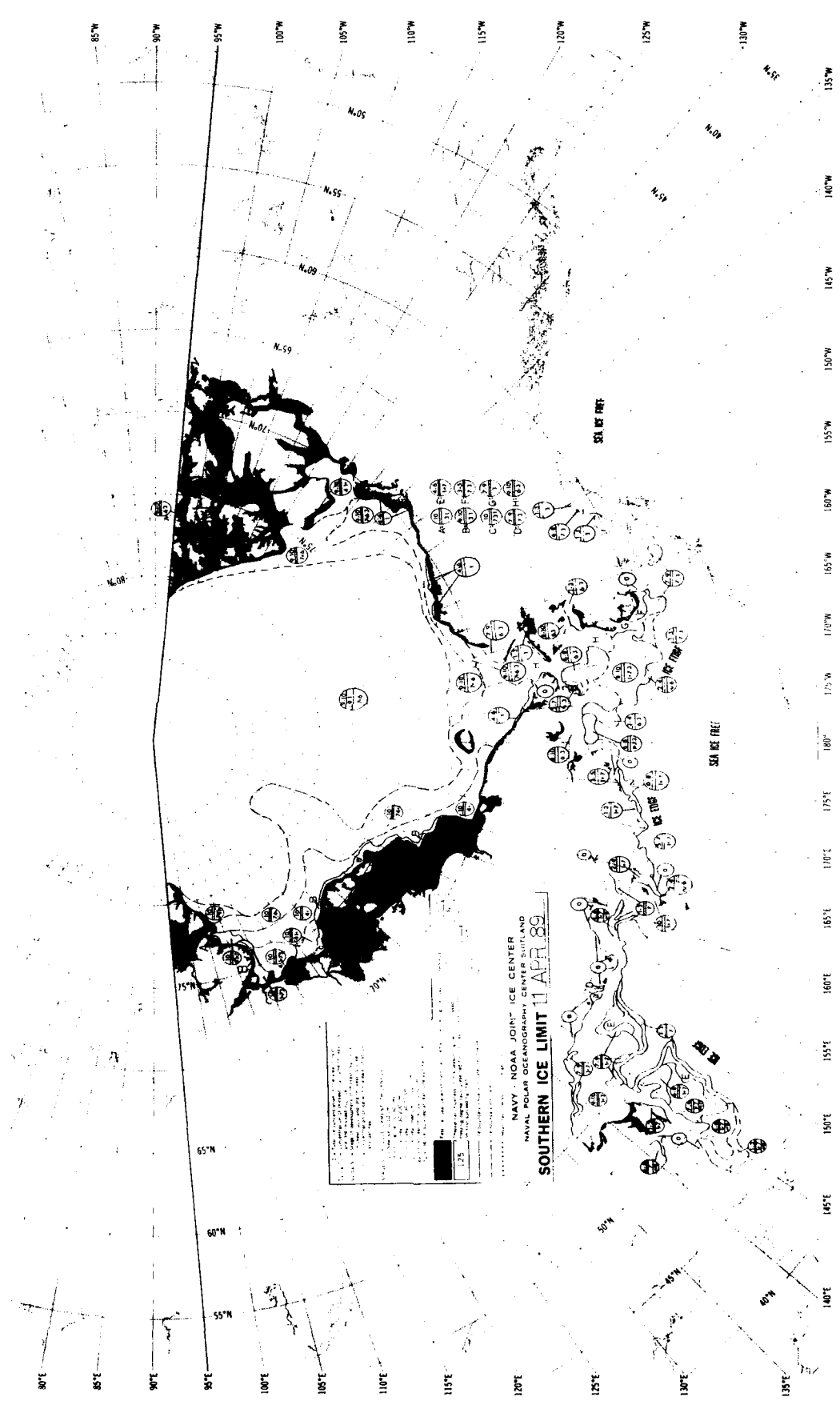


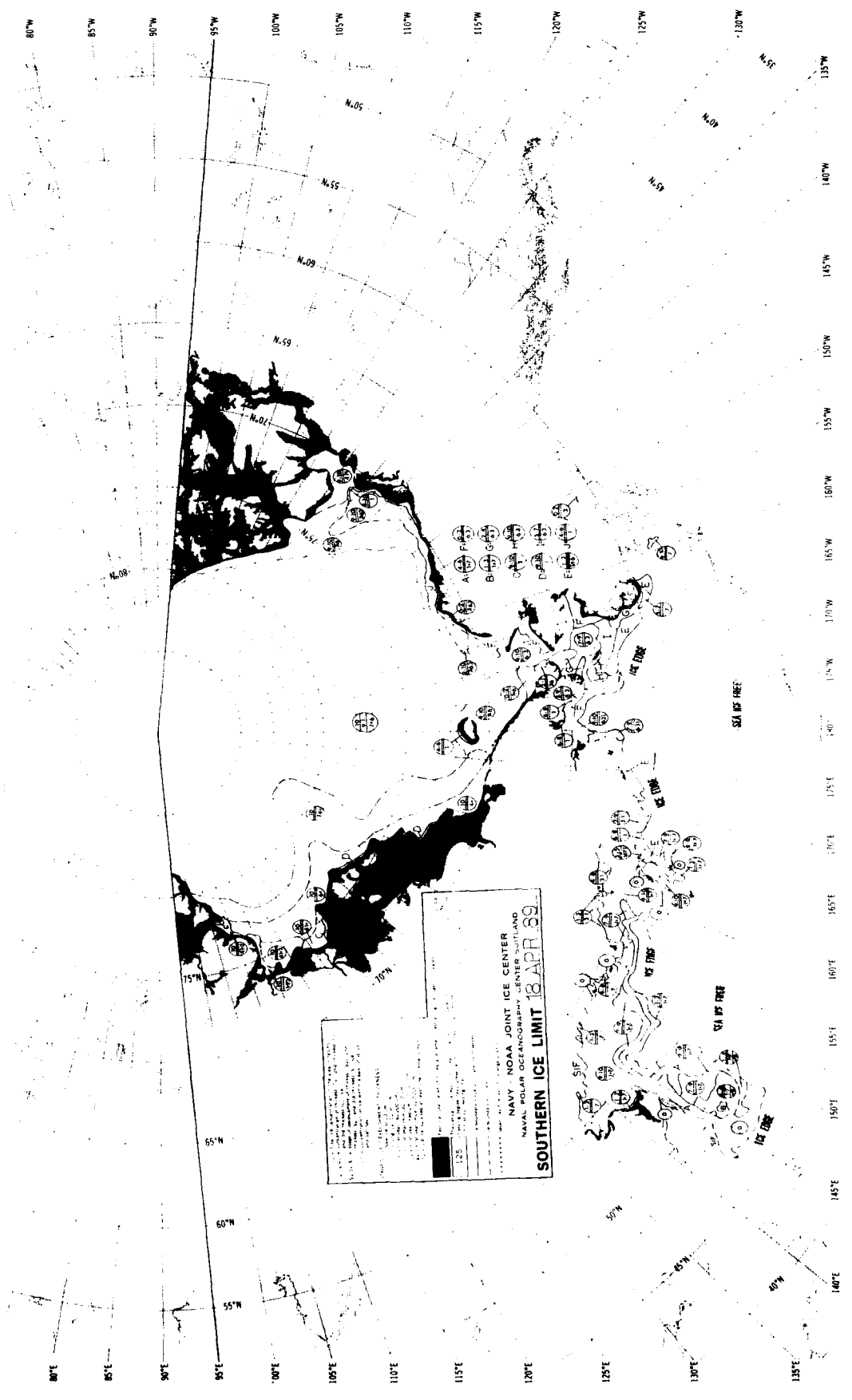








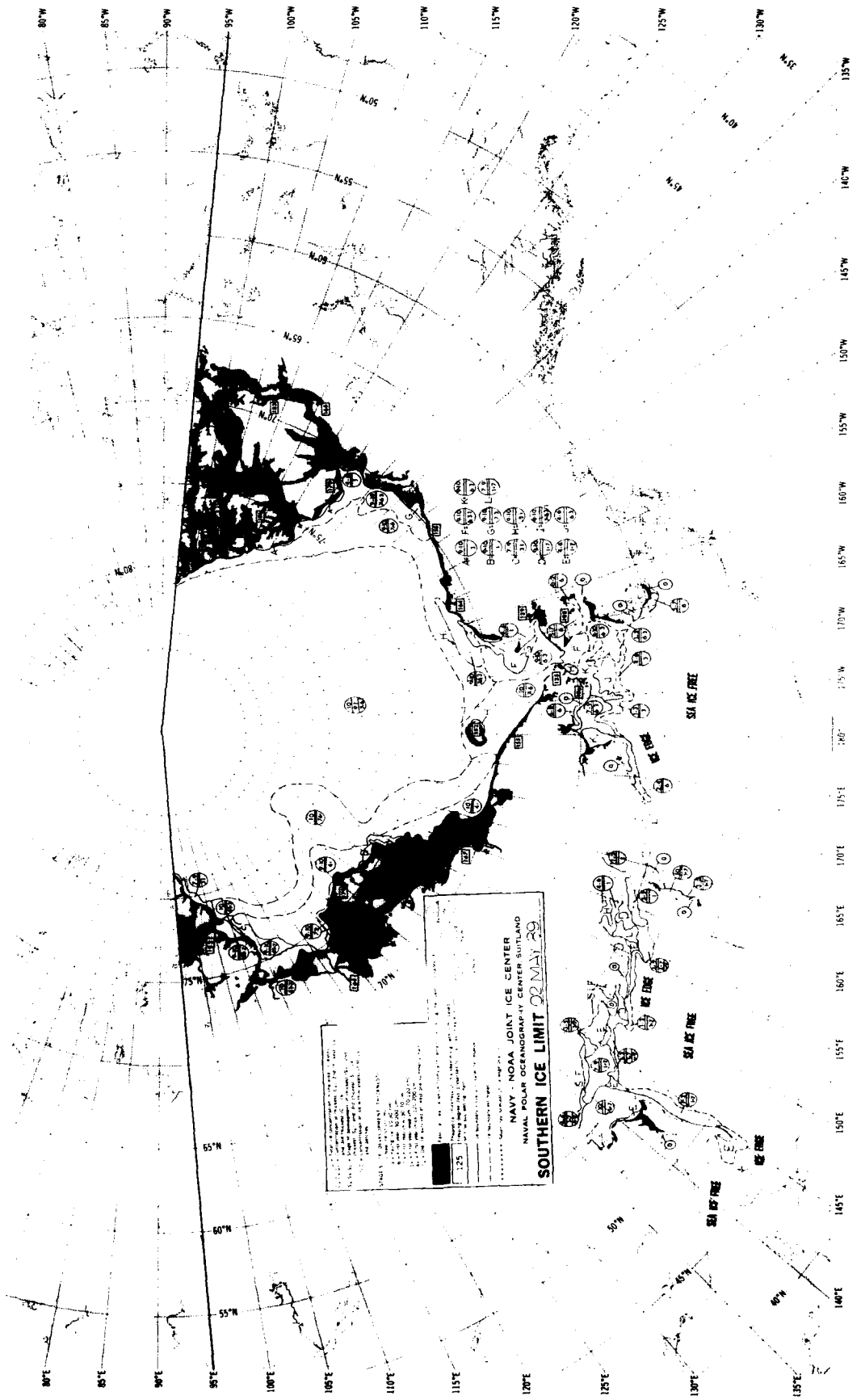




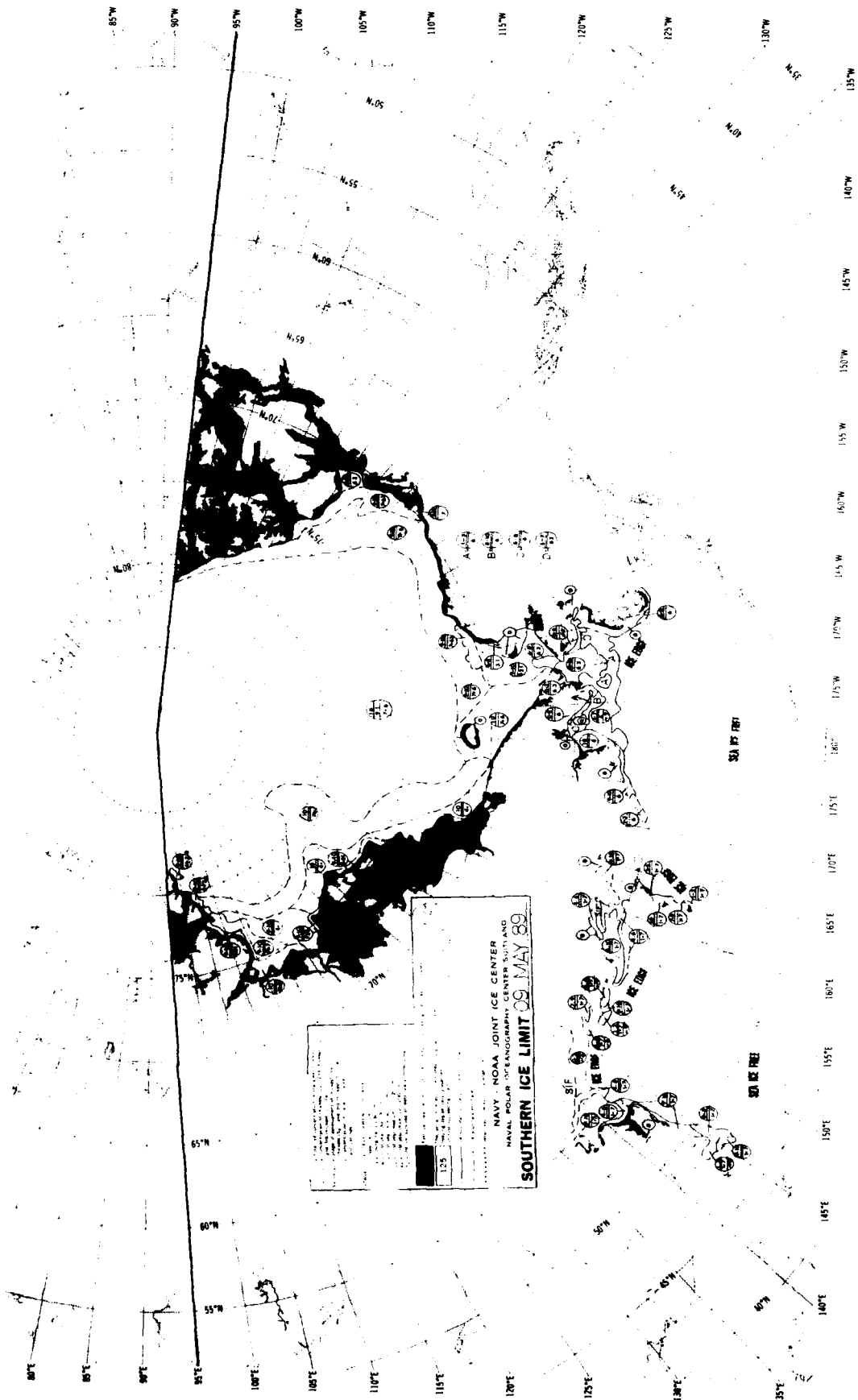
NAVY - NOAA JOINT ICE CENTER
NAVAL POLAR OCEANOGRAPHY CENTER SUITLAND
SOUTHERN ICE LIMIT 18 APR 89

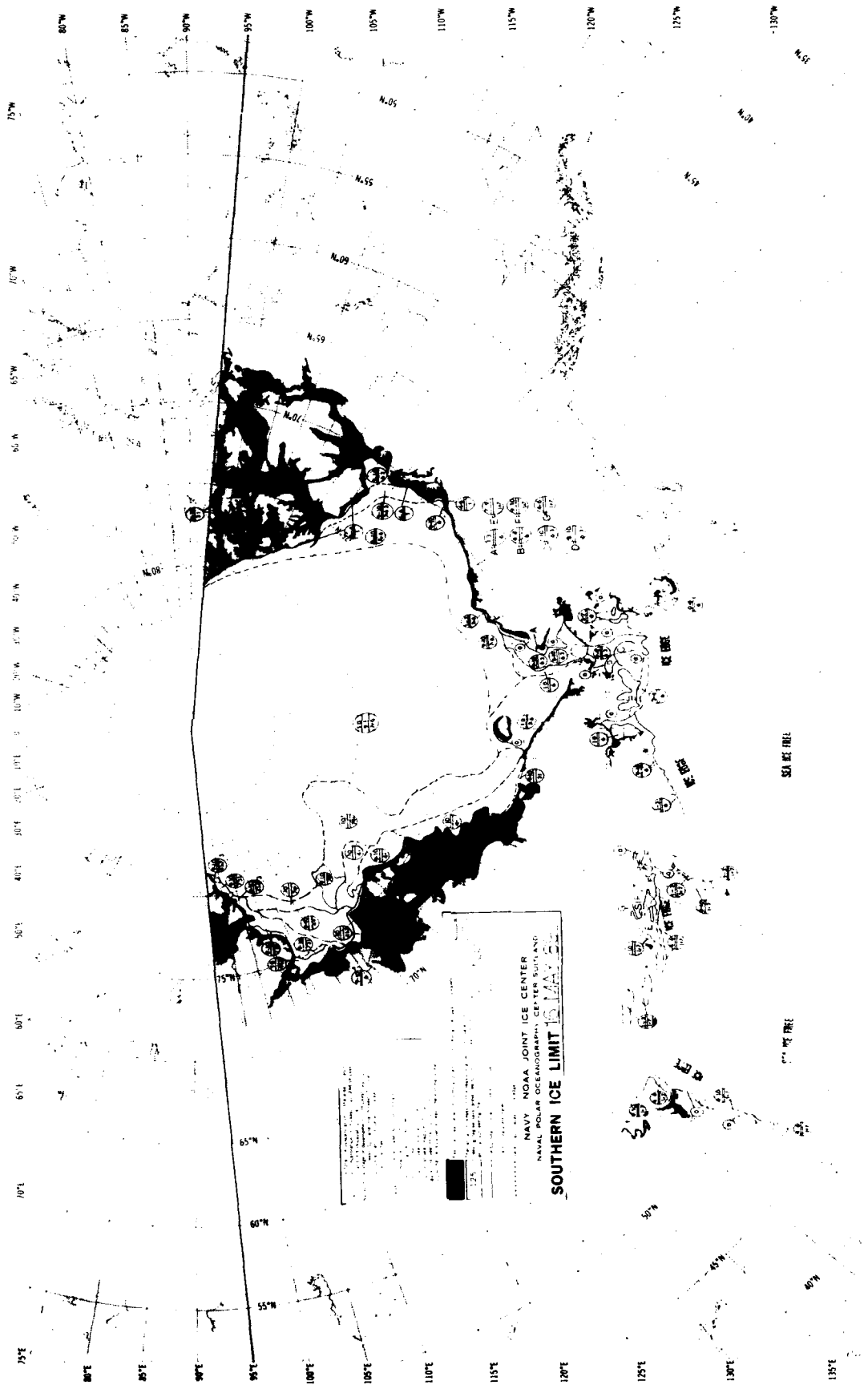
Legend:
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2. Ice Edge
3. Ice Type
4. Ice Thickness
5. Ice Age
6. Ice Color
7. Ice Texture
8. Ice Soundings
9. Ice Observations
10. Ice Reports
11. Ice Charts
12. Ice Maps
13. Ice Data
14. Ice Information
15. Ice Knowledge
16. Ice Understanding
17. Ice Awareness
18. Ice Sensitivity
19. Ice Responsiveness
20. Ice Adaptability
21. Ice Flexibility
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25. Ice Stability
26. Ice Reliability
27. Ice Accuracy
28. Ice Precision
29. Ice Consistency
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32. Ice Trustworthiness
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100. Ice Soundness



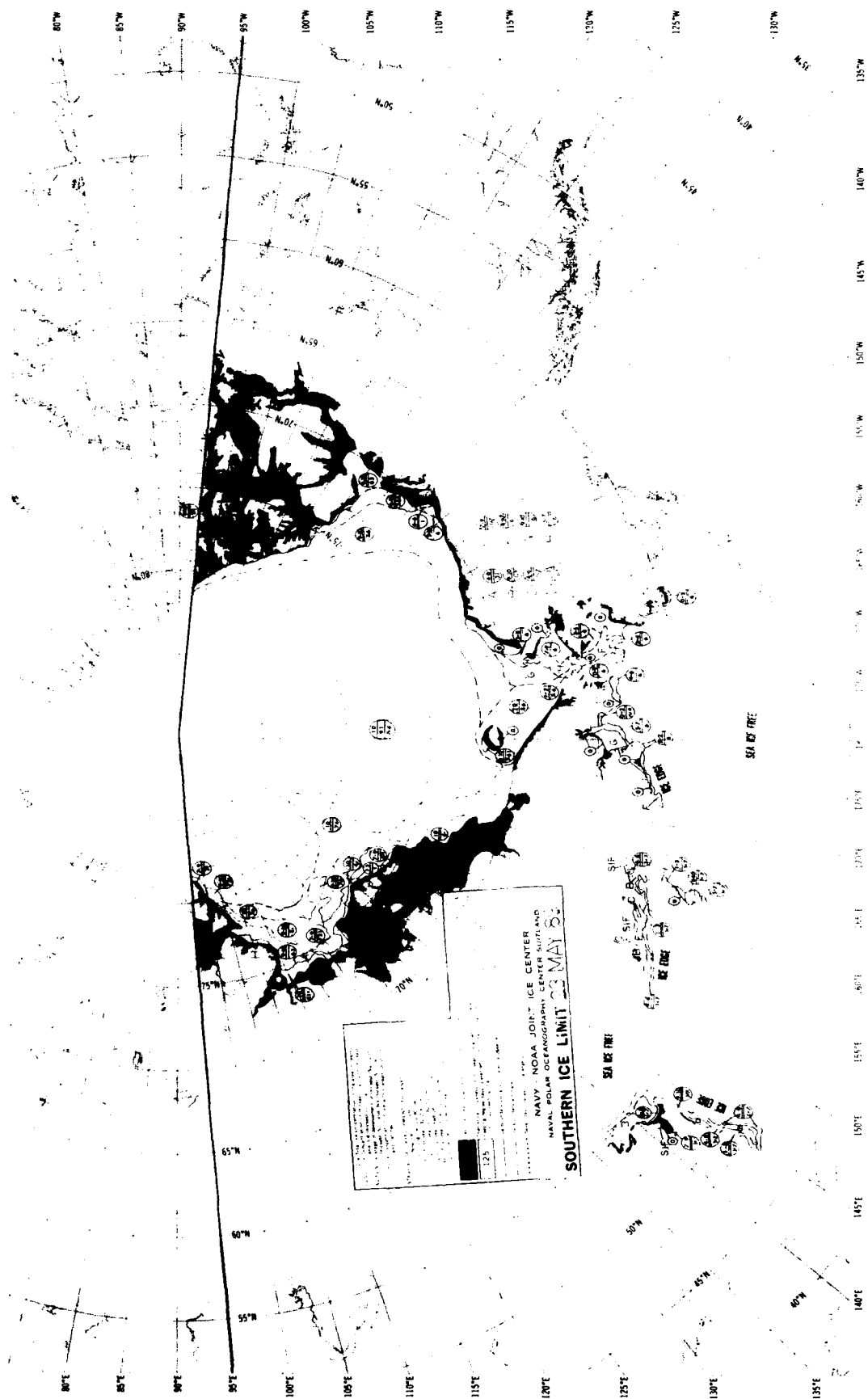


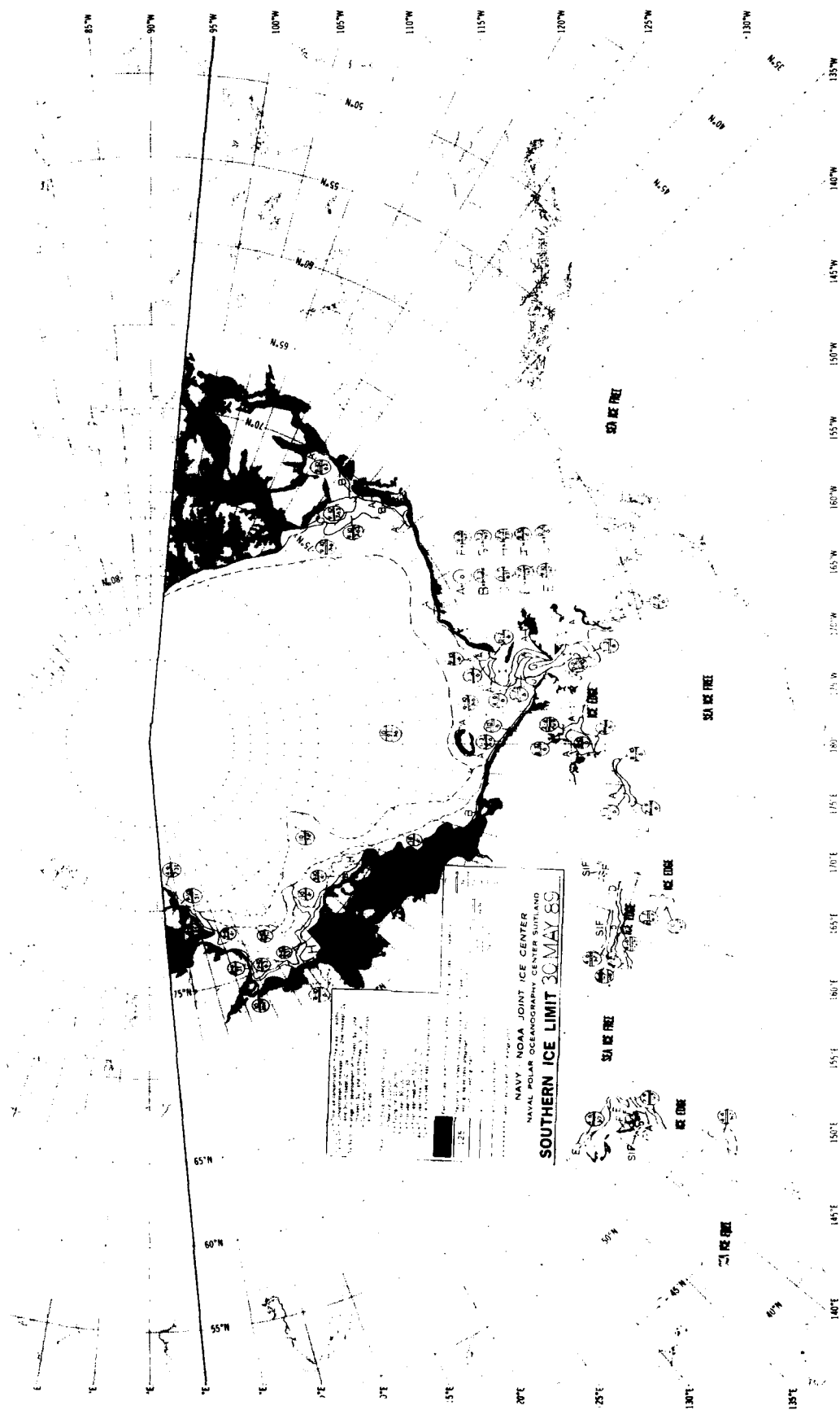
NAVY - NOAA JOINT ICE CENTER
NAVAL POLAR OCEANOGRAPHY CENTER SUTLAND
SOUTHERN ICE LIMIT 02 MAY 20

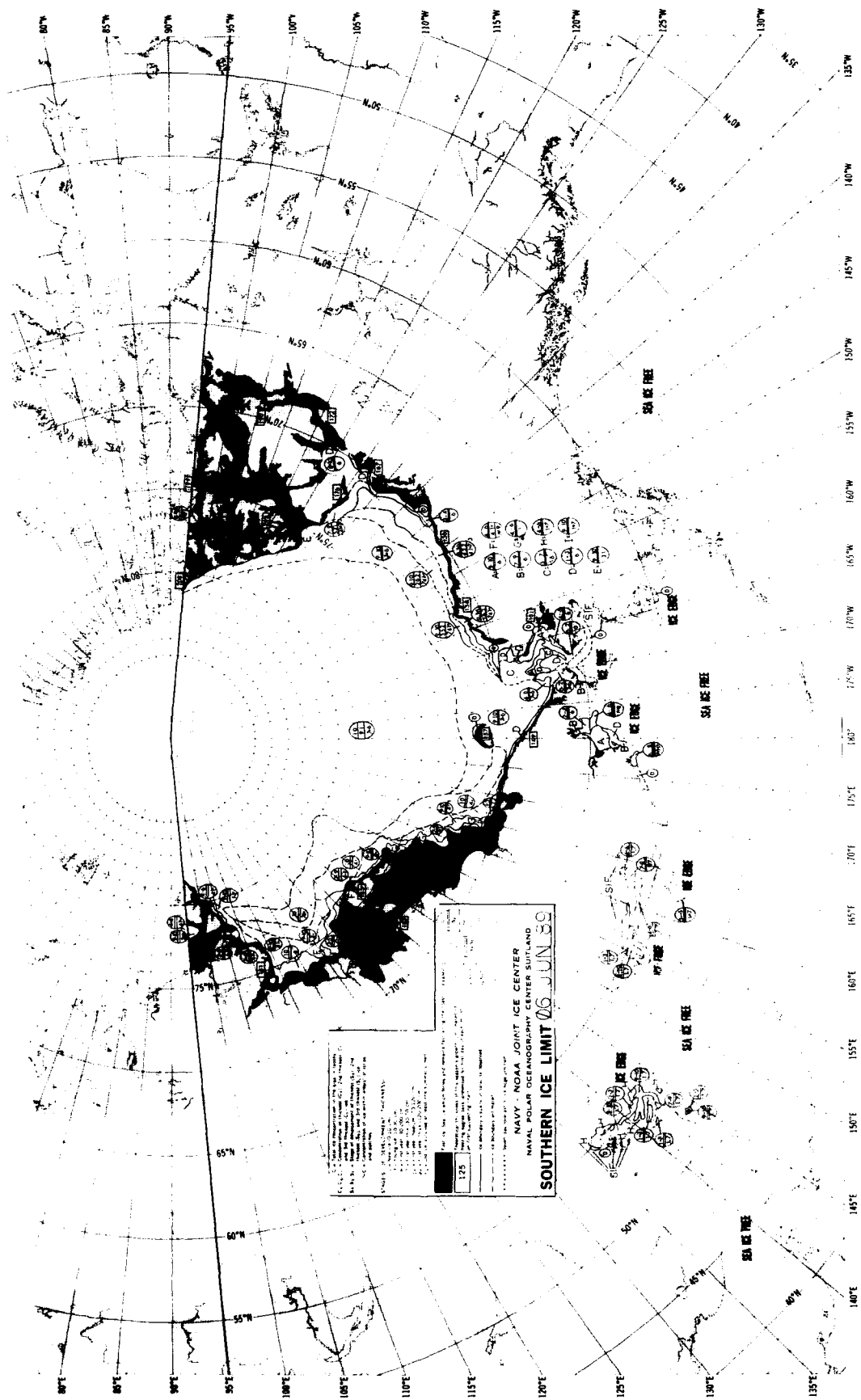


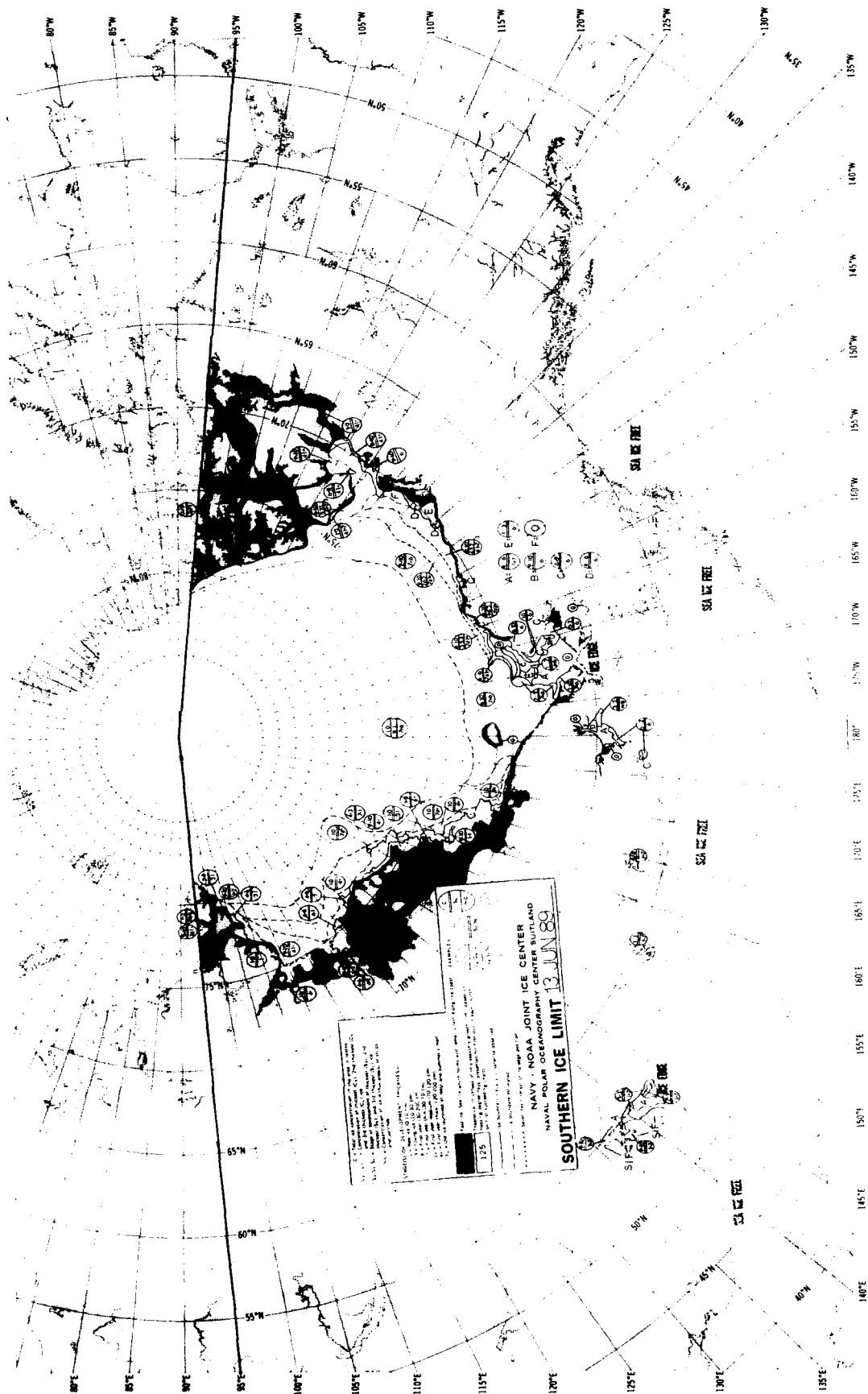


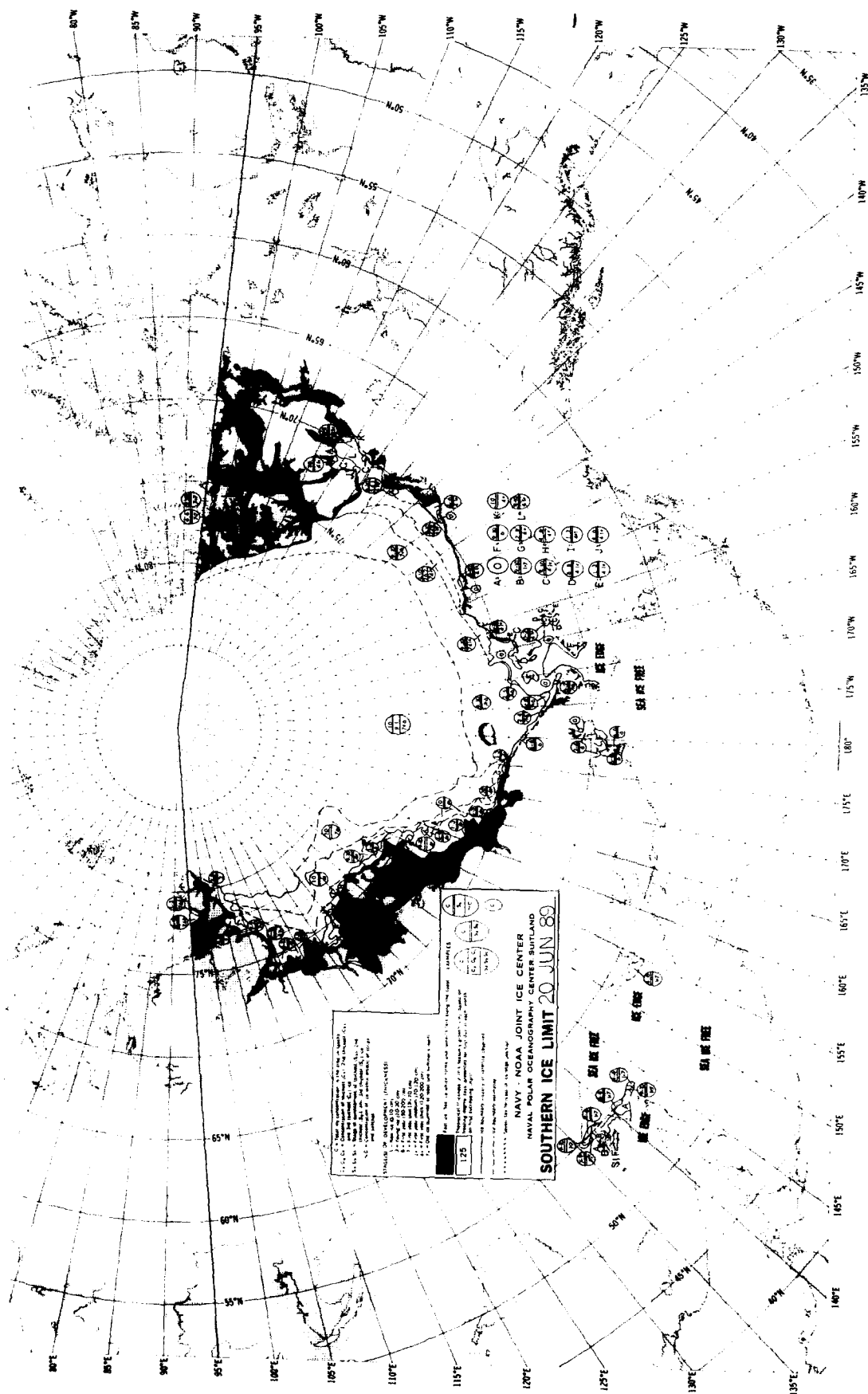
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NAVAL POLAR OCEANOGRAPHY CENTER BUILDING
SOUTHERN ICE LIMIT 15 MAY 55

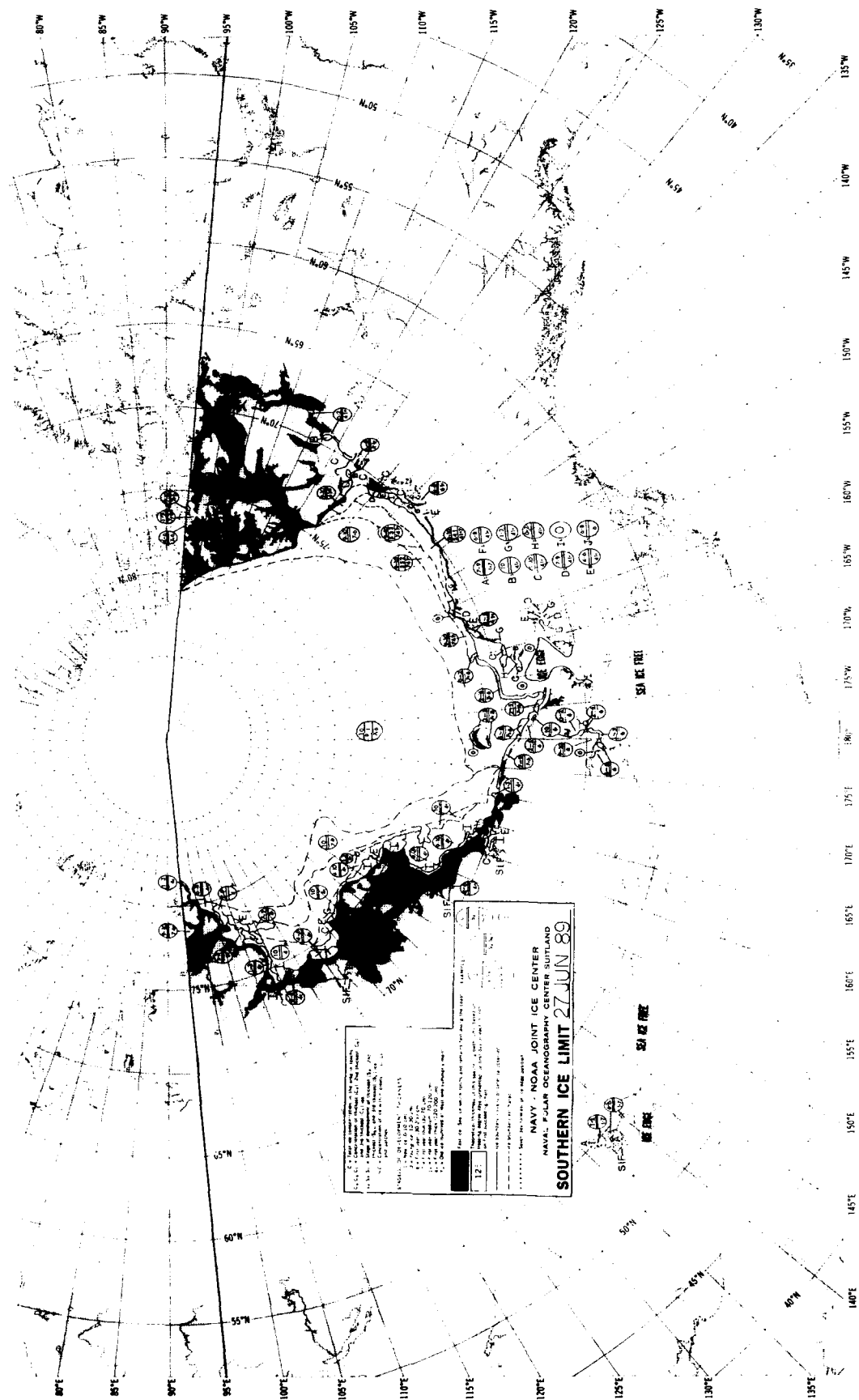


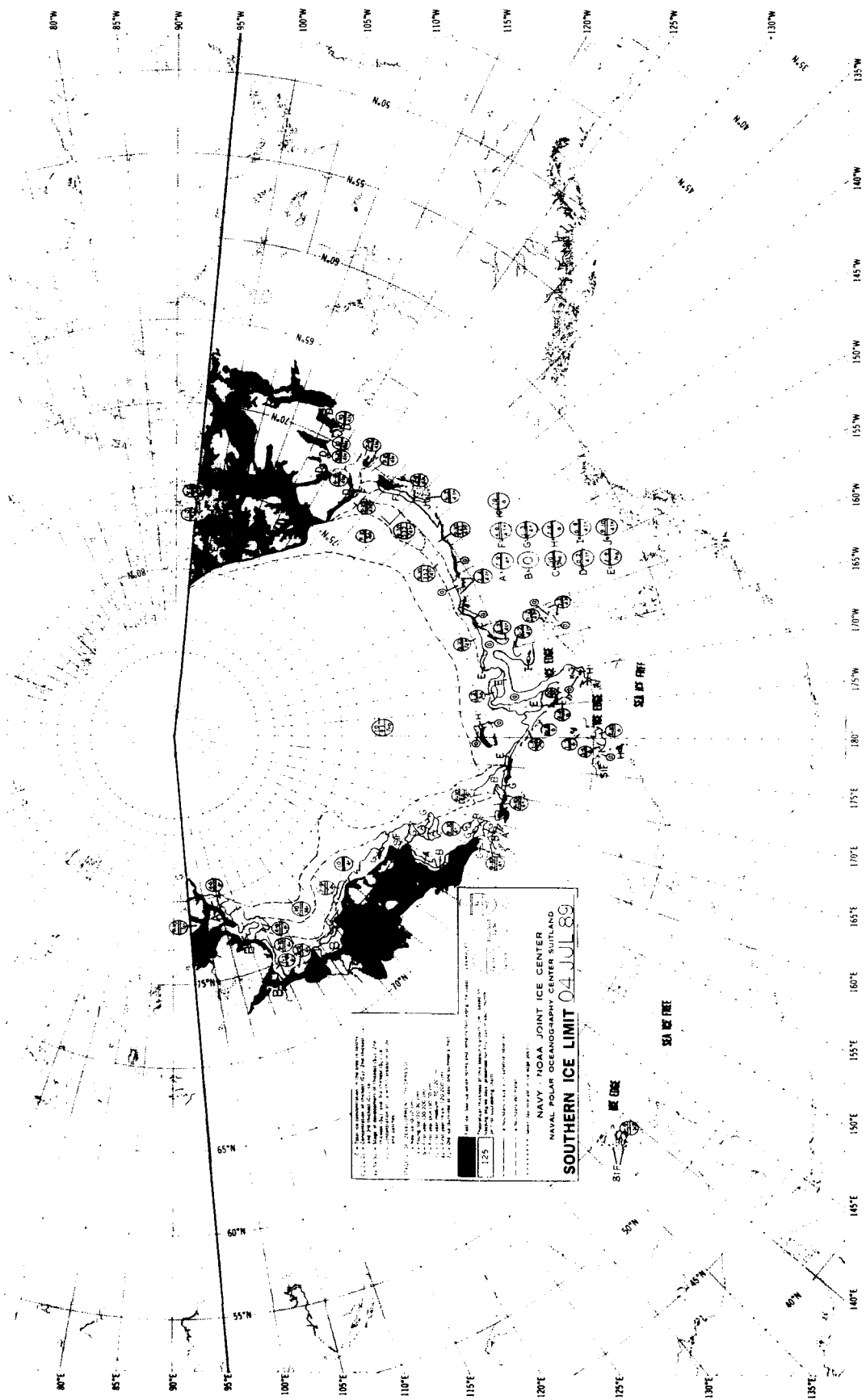


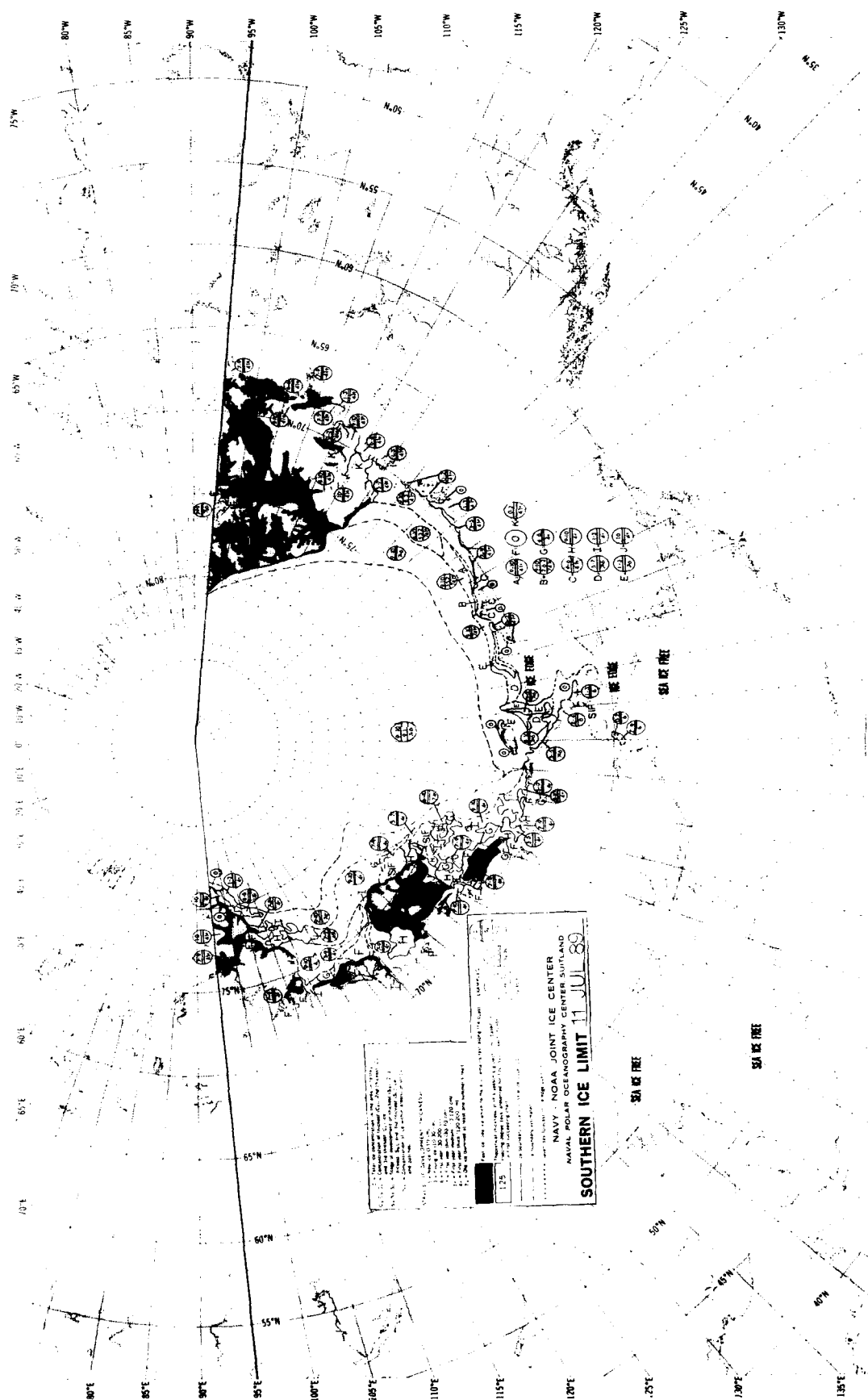


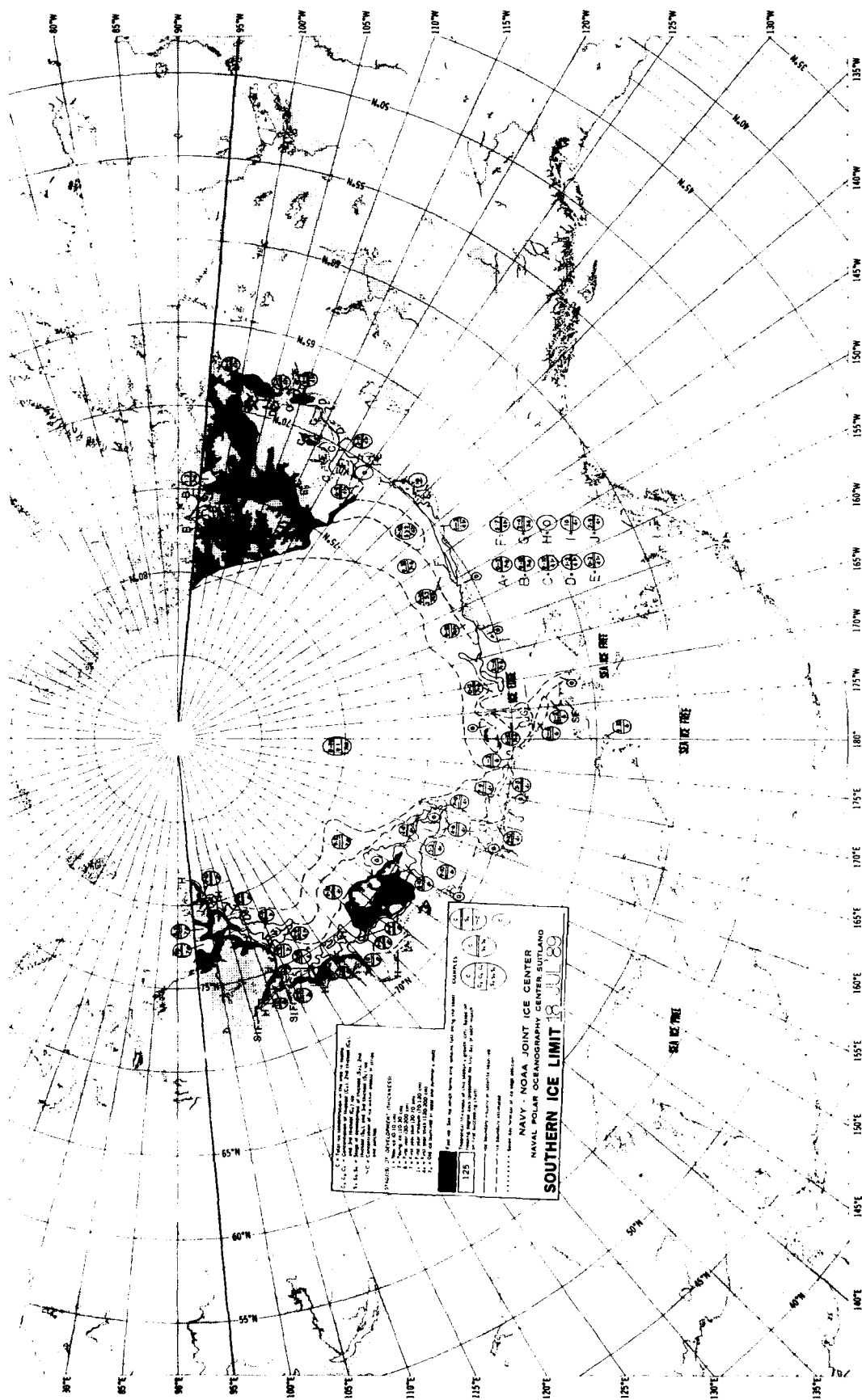


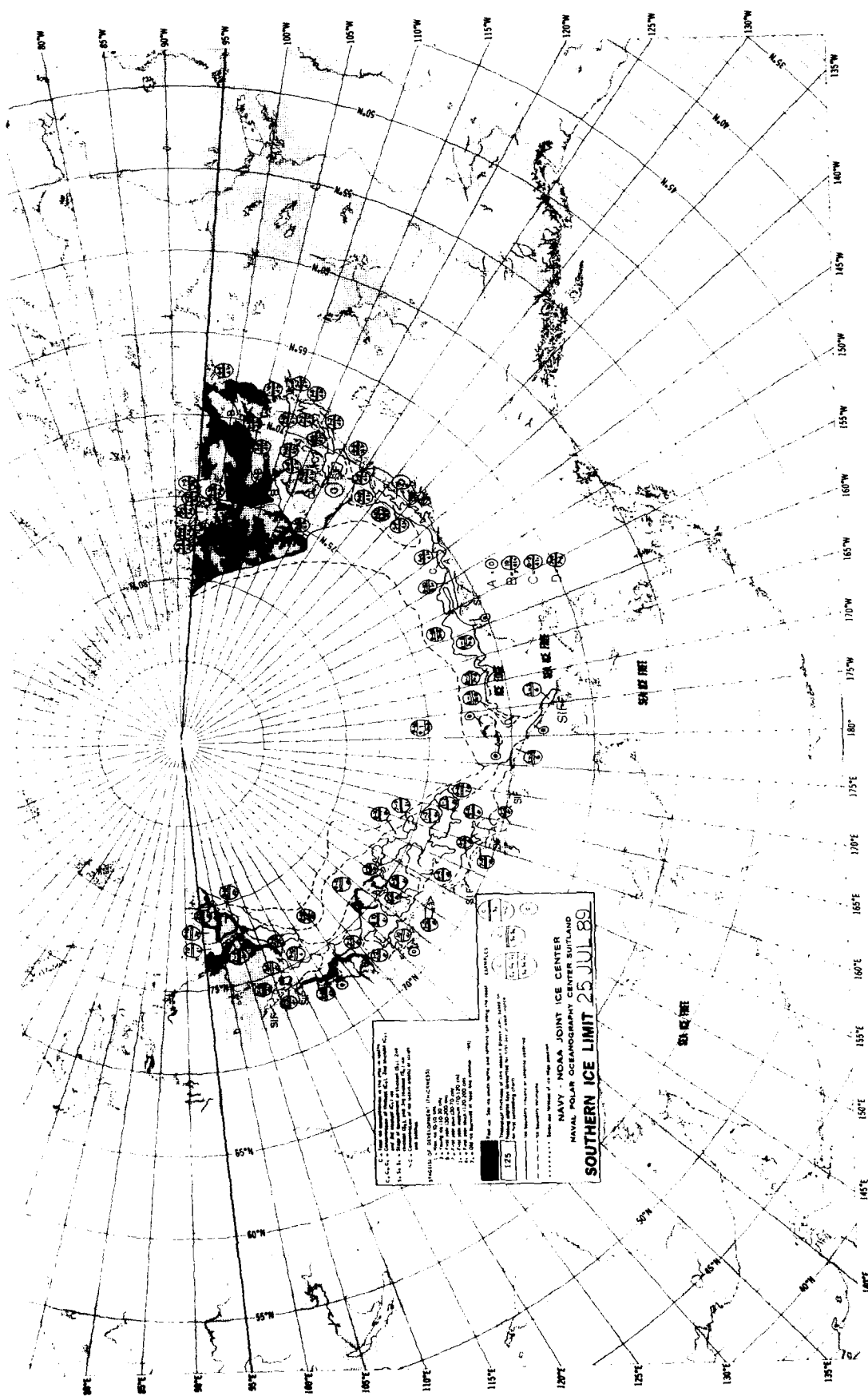


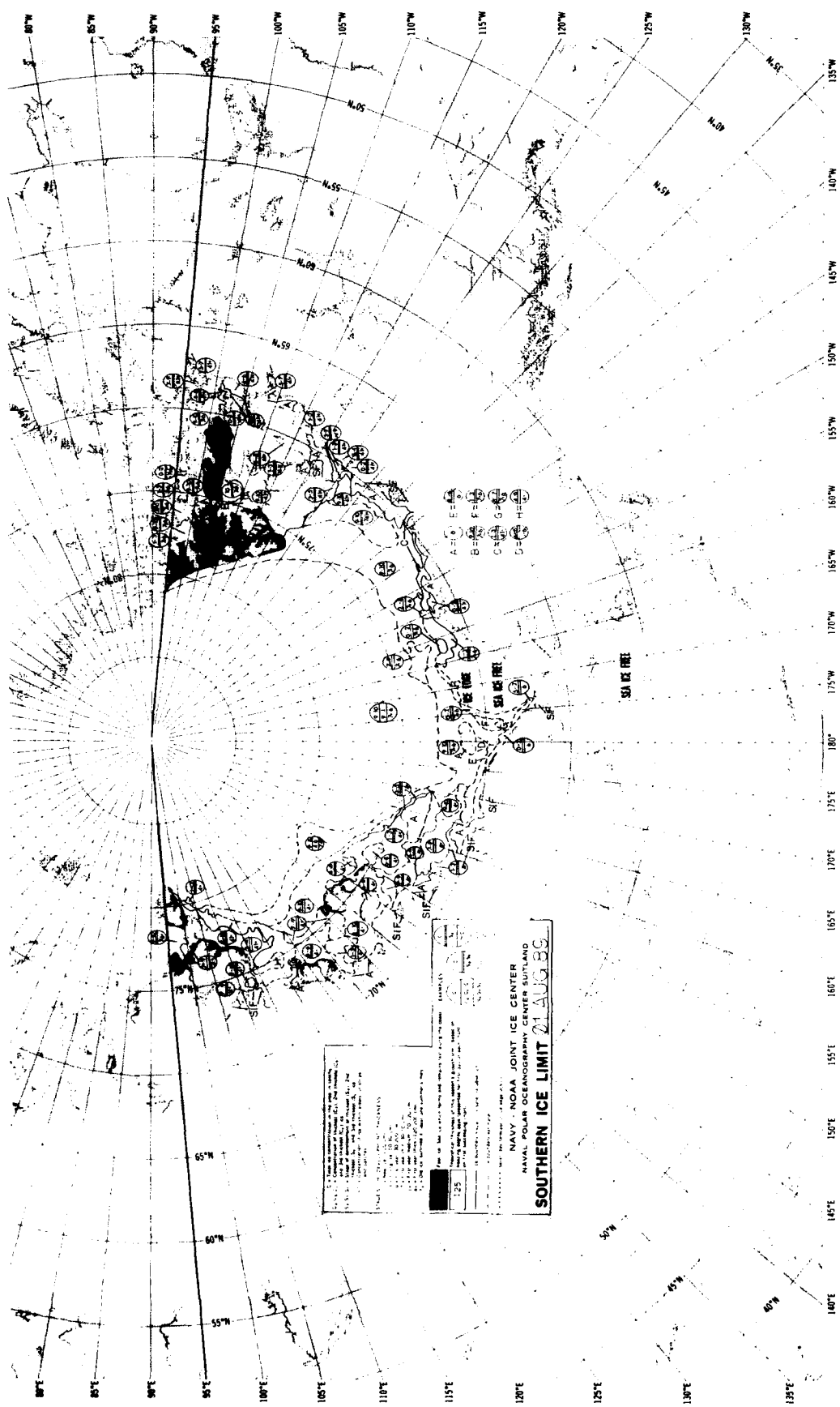


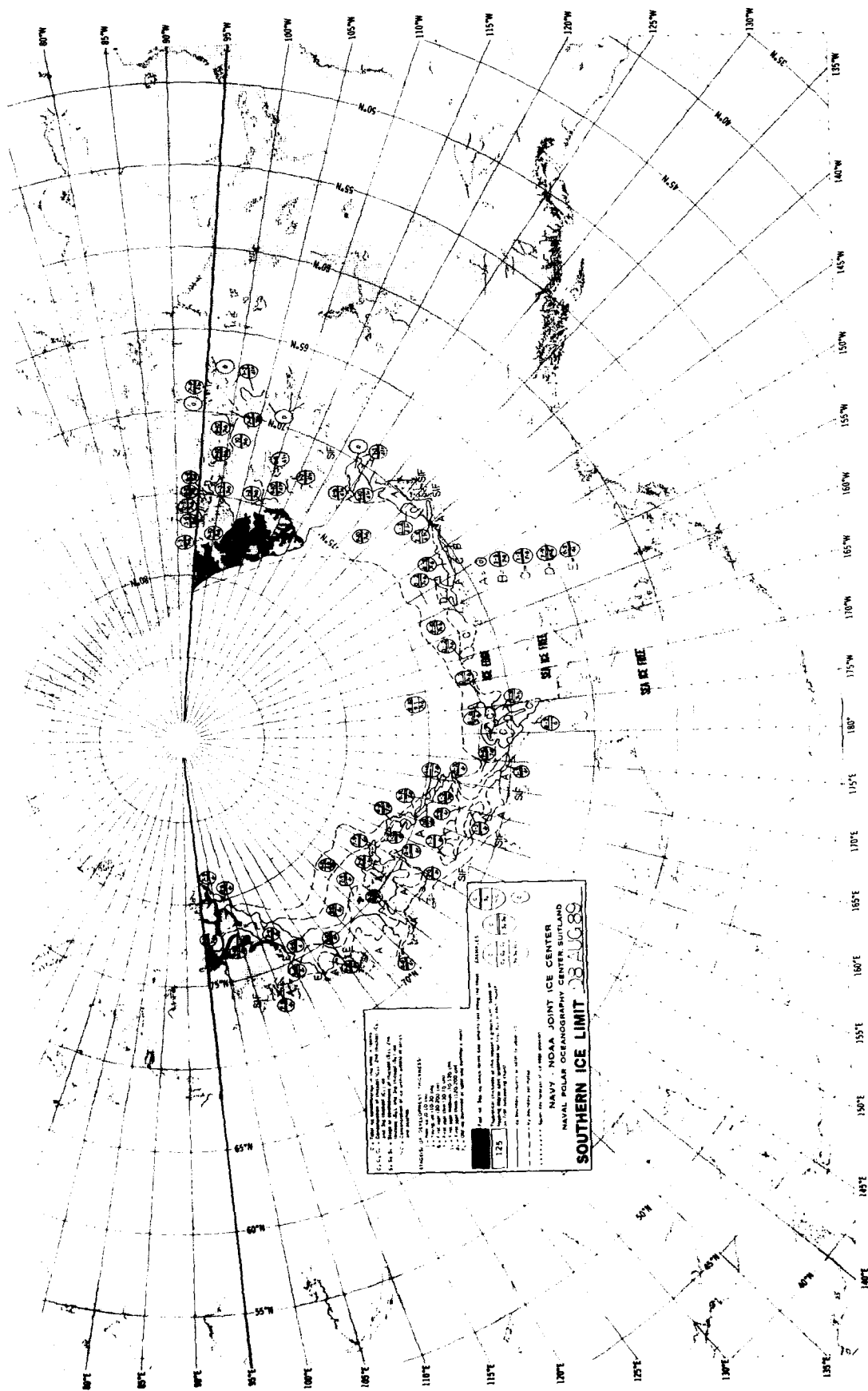


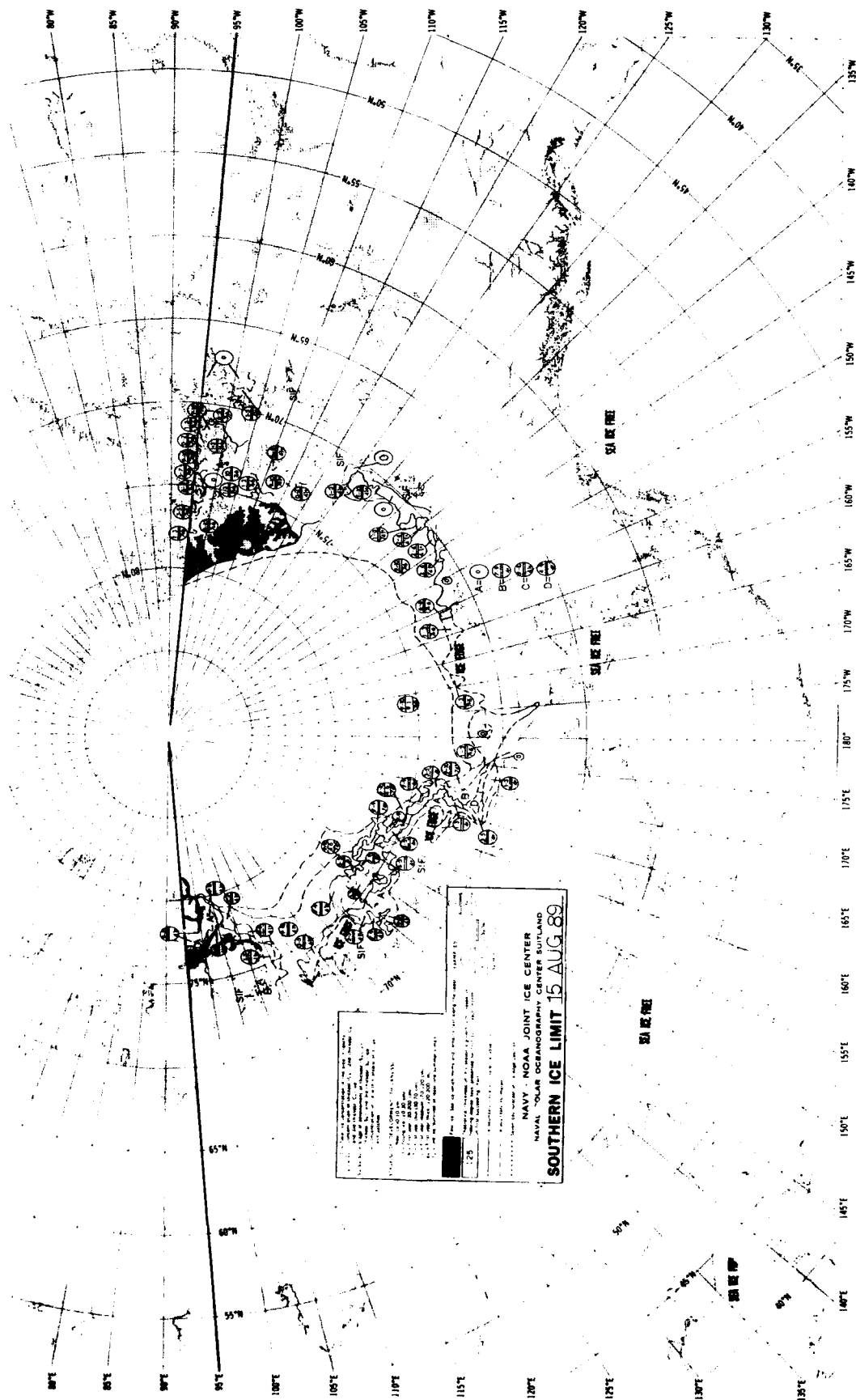


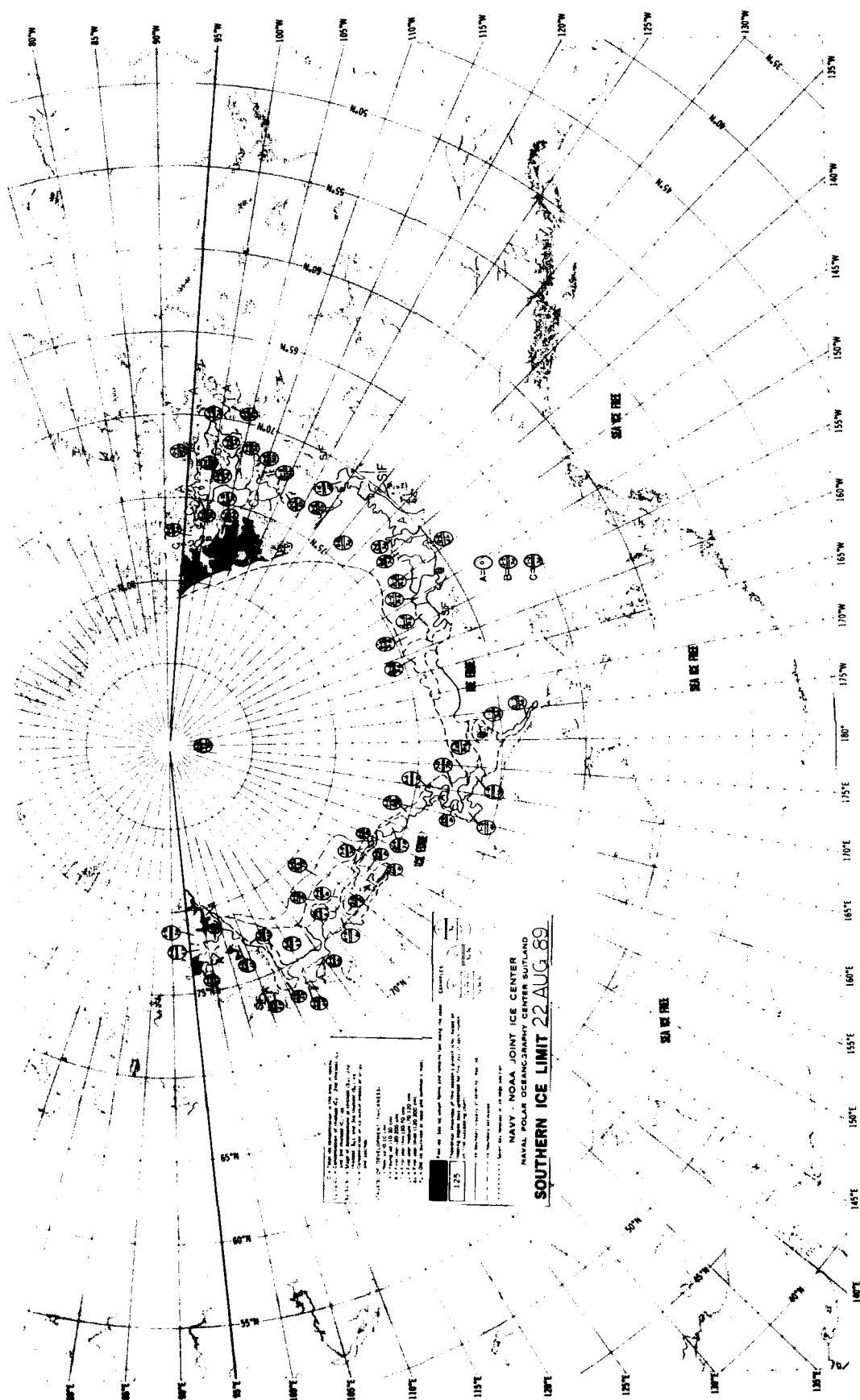


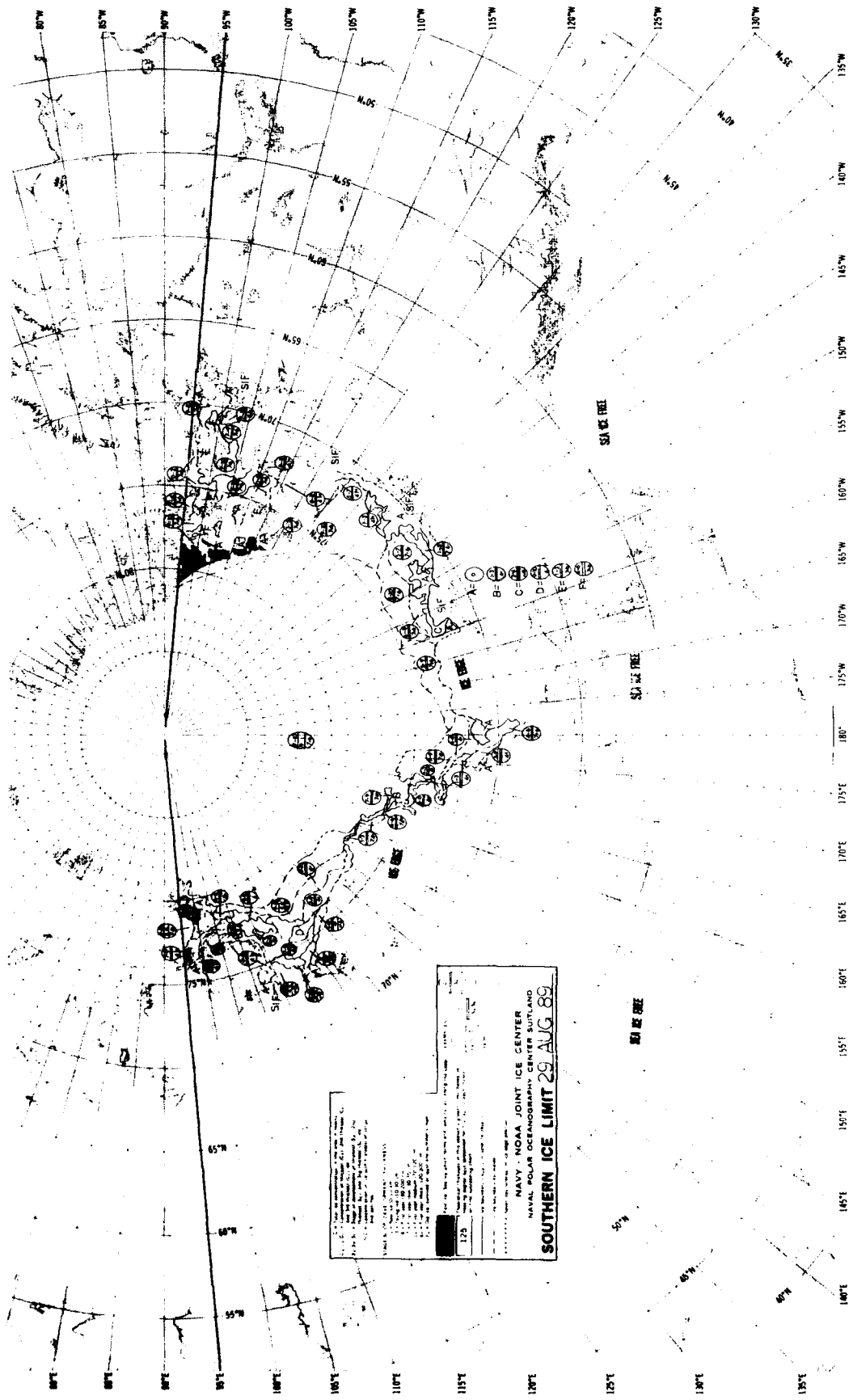












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SOUTHERN ICE LIMIT 29 AUG 89

1. This map shows the ice limit for the Southern Ocean as of 29 August 1989. The data was collected from a variety of sources, including satellite imagery, ship reports, and icebergs.

2. The ice limit is defined as the outer edge of the ice field. It is shown as a solid line on this map.

3. The area inside the ice limit is shaded. The shading indicates the type of ice. The legend below the map explains the shading.

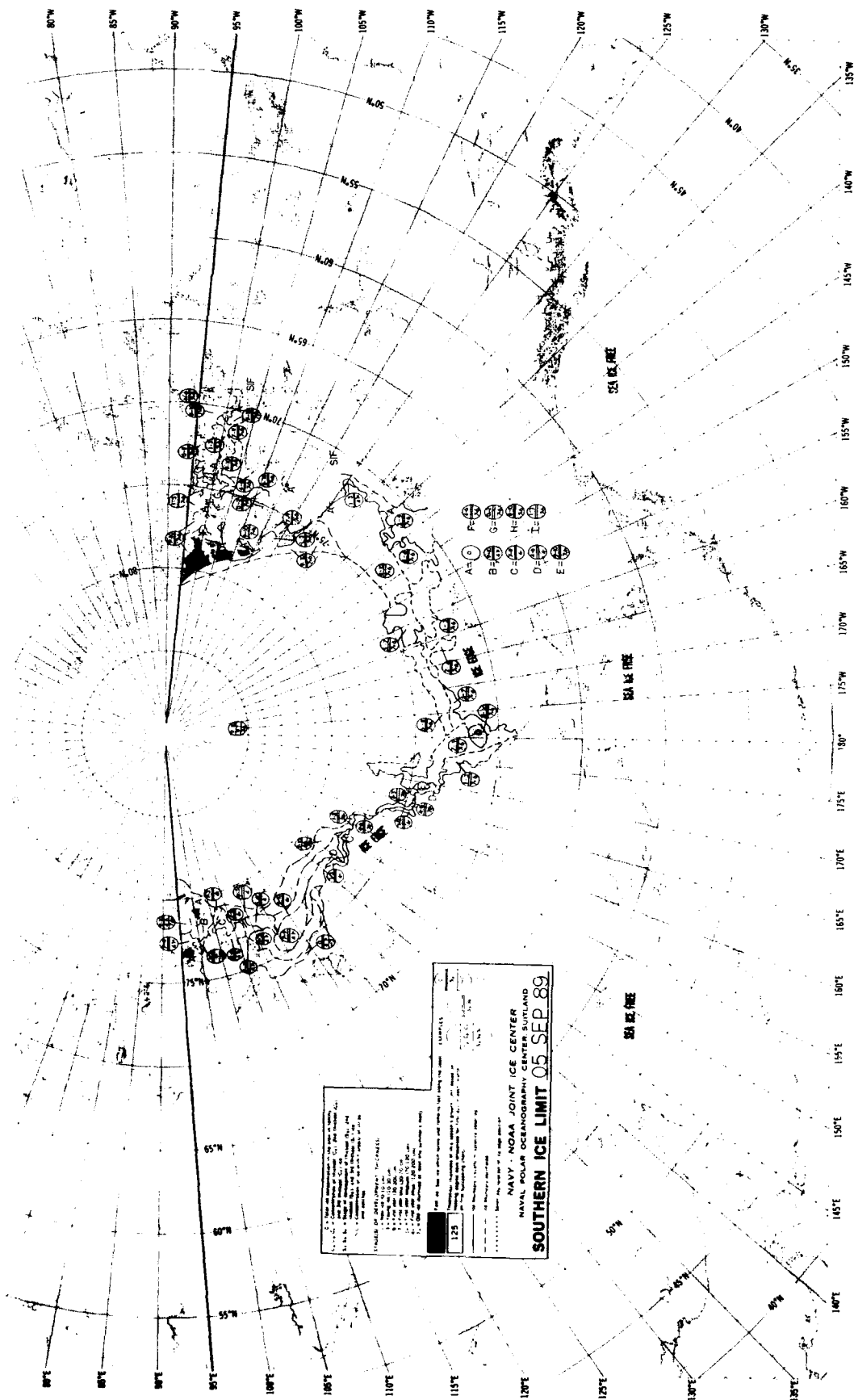
4. The map is a polar projection map. The center of the map is the South Pole.

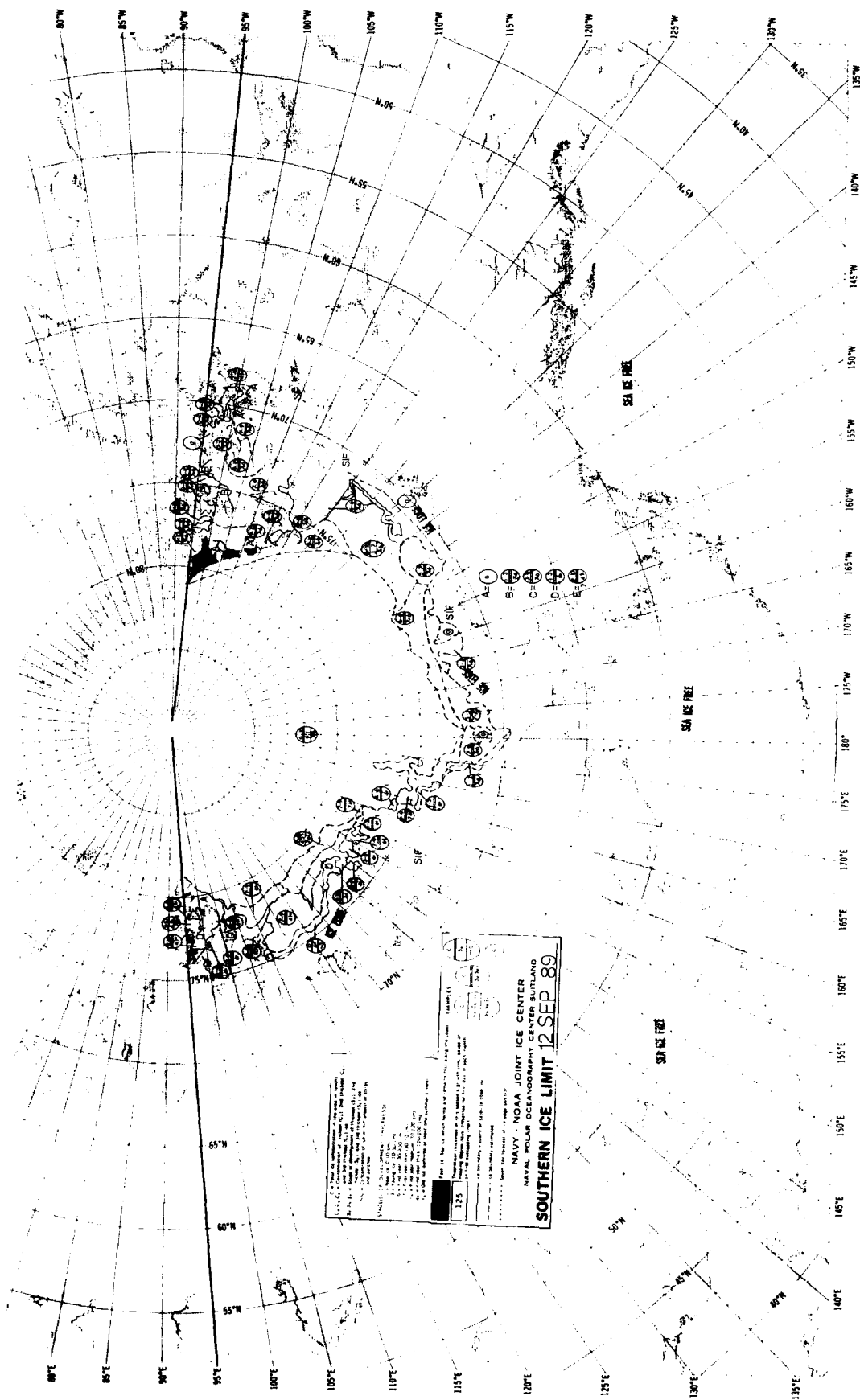
5. The map shows the ice limit for the Southern Ocean as of 29 August 1989. The data was collected from a variety of sources, including satellite imagery, ship reports, and icebergs.

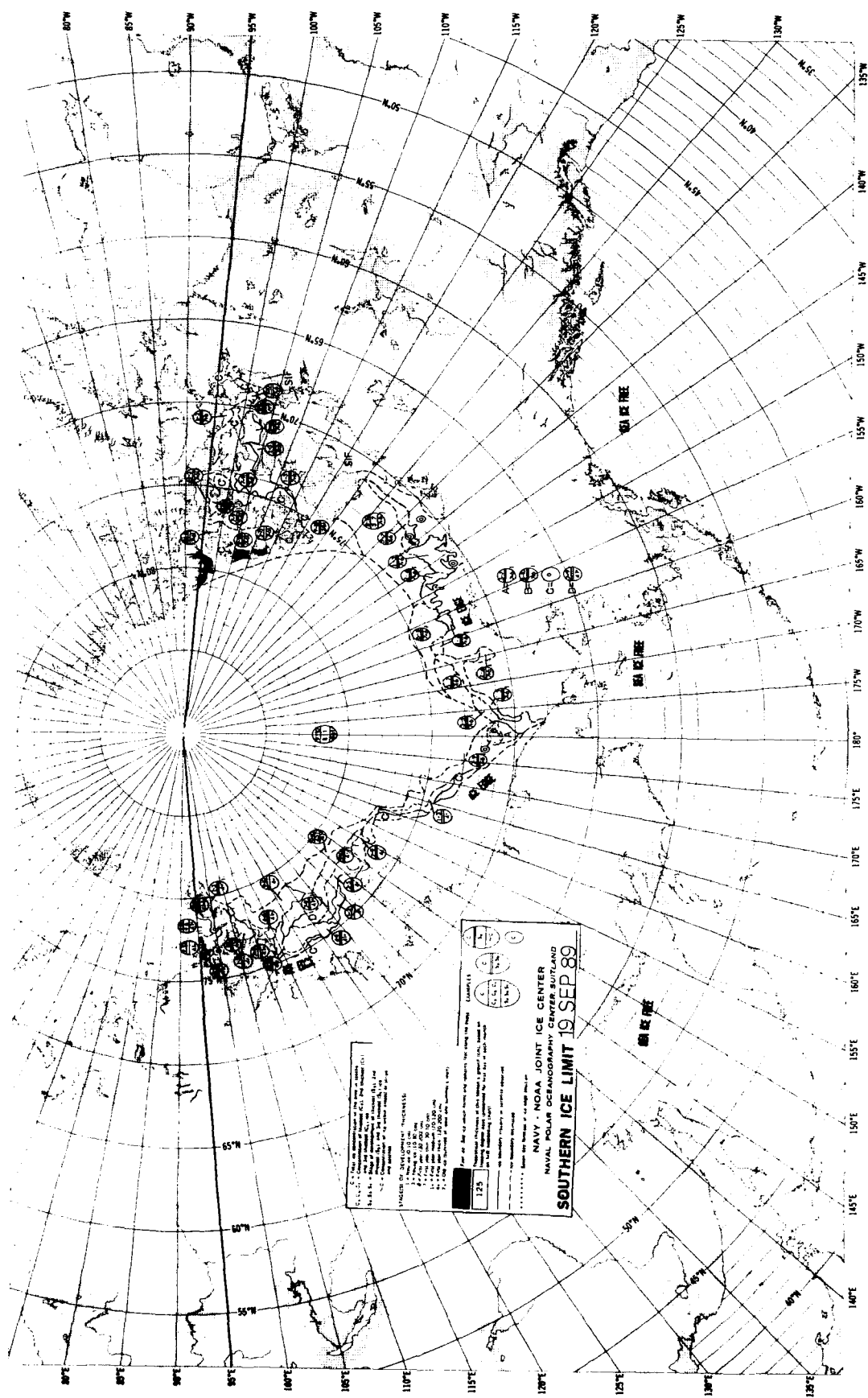
6. The ice limit is defined as the outer edge of the ice field. It is shown as a solid line on this map.

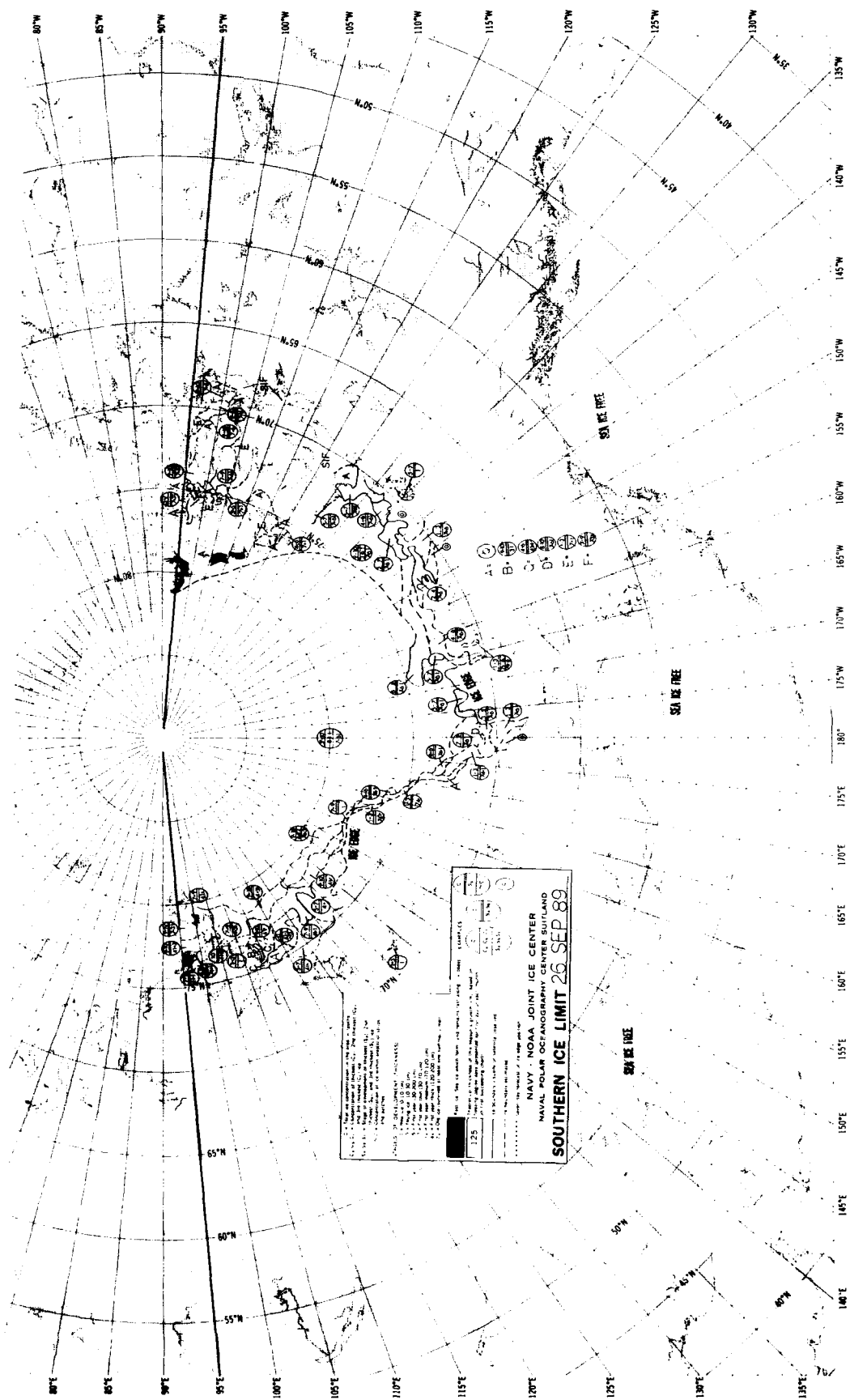
7. The area inside the ice limit is shaded. The shading indicates the type of ice. The legend below the map explains the shading.

8. The map is a polar projection map. The center of the map is the South Pole.









1. This map was prepared by the Naval Joint Ice Center, Naval Polar Oceanography Center, Suitland, Maryland, from data received from the following sources:

2. U.S. Navy Ice Patrol (USNIP) data received from the following sources:

3. U.S. Navy Ice Patrol (USNIP) data received from the following sources:

4. U.S. Navy Ice Patrol (USNIP) data received from the following sources:

5. U.S. Navy Ice Patrol (USNIP) data received from the following sources:

6. U.S. Navy Ice Patrol (USNIP) data received from the following sources:

7. U.S. Navy Ice Patrol (USNIP) data received from the following sources:

8. U.S. Navy Ice Patrol (USNIP) data received from the following sources:

9. U.S. Navy Ice Patrol (USNIP) data received from the following sources:

10. U.S. Navy Ice Patrol (USNIP) data received from the following sources:

NAVY - NOAA JOINT ICE CENTER
NAVAL POLAR OCEANOGRAPHY CENTER SUITLAND
SOUTHERN ICE LIMIT 26 SEP 89

1225

1. This map was prepared by the Naval Joint Ice Center, Naval Polar Oceanography Center, Suitland, Maryland, from data received from the following sources:

2. U.S. Navy Ice Patrol (USNIP) data received from the following sources:

3. U.S. Navy Ice Patrol (USNIP) data received from the following sources:

4. U.S. Navy Ice Patrol (USNIP) data received from the following sources:

5. U.S. Navy Ice Patrol (USNIP) data received from the following sources:

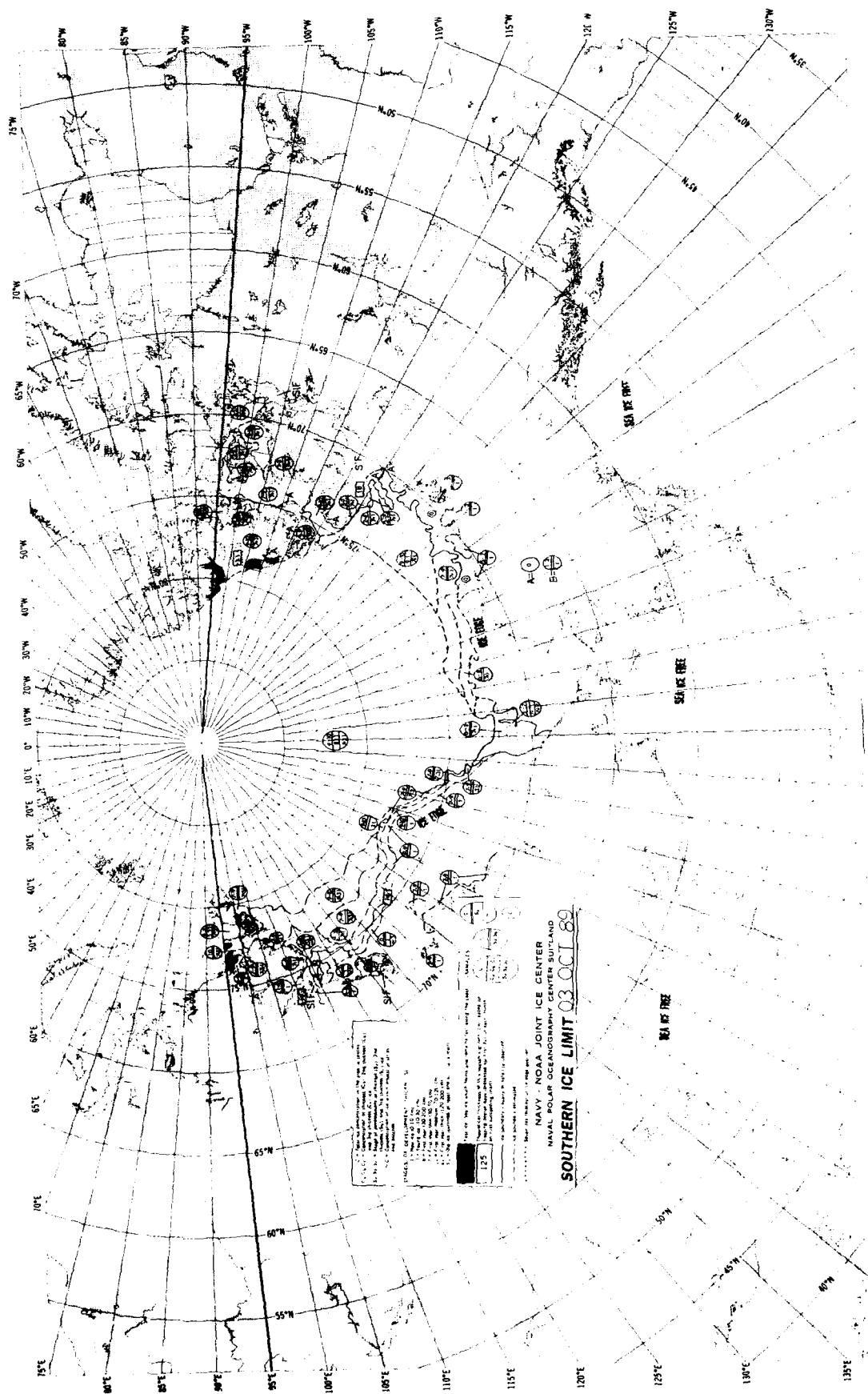
6. U.S. Navy Ice Patrol (USNIP) data received from the following sources:

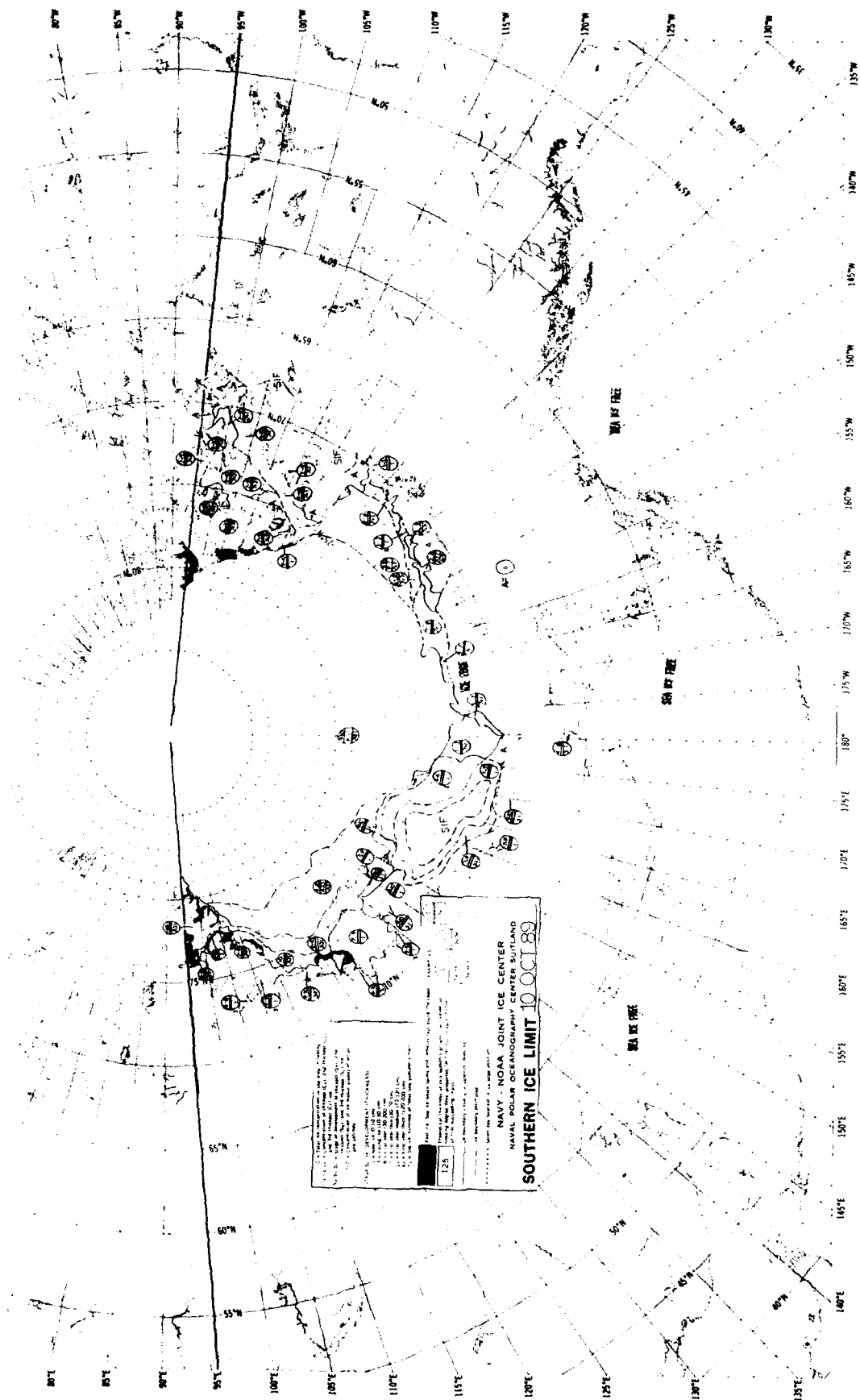
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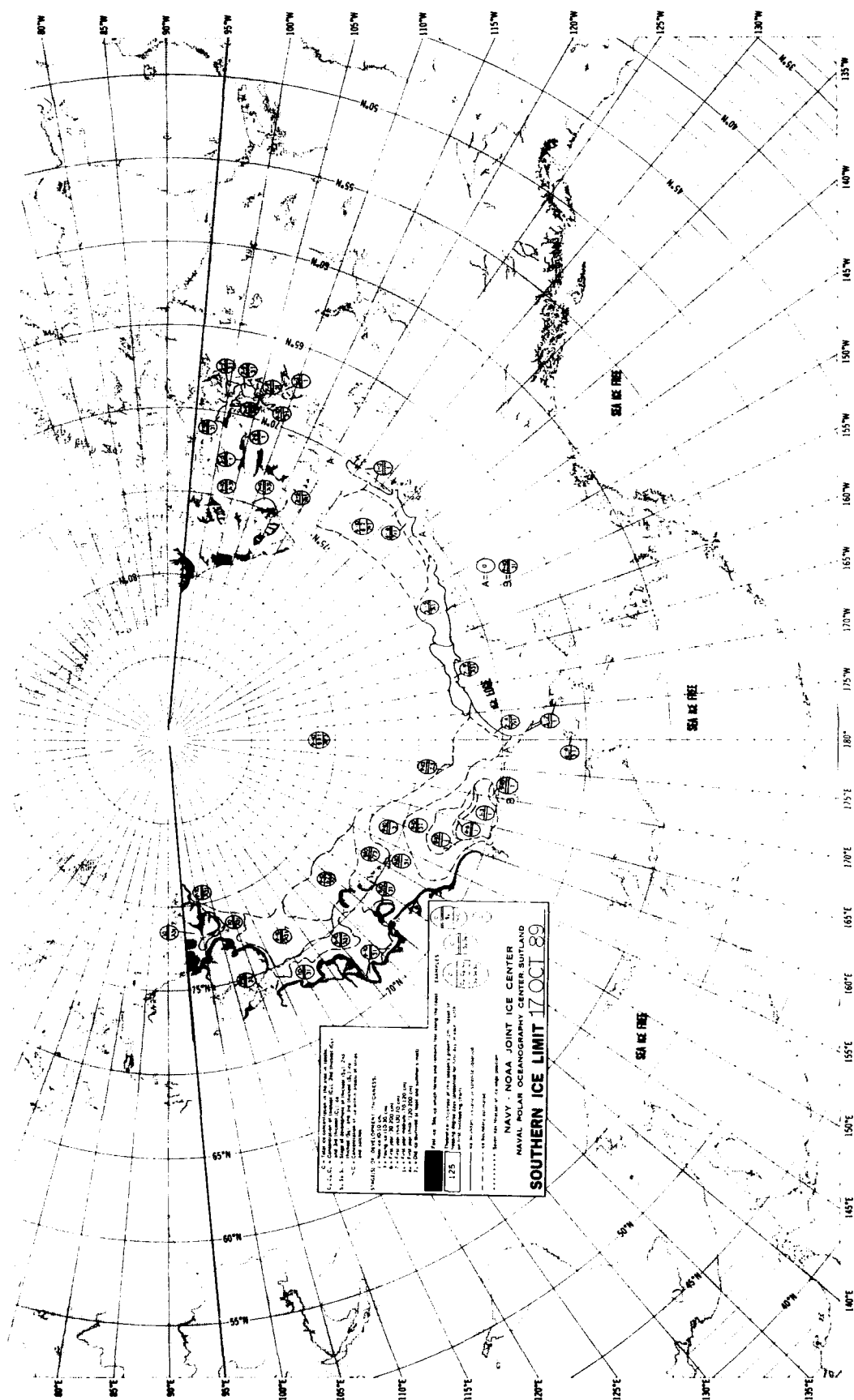
8. U.S. Navy Ice Patrol (USNIP) data received from the following sources:

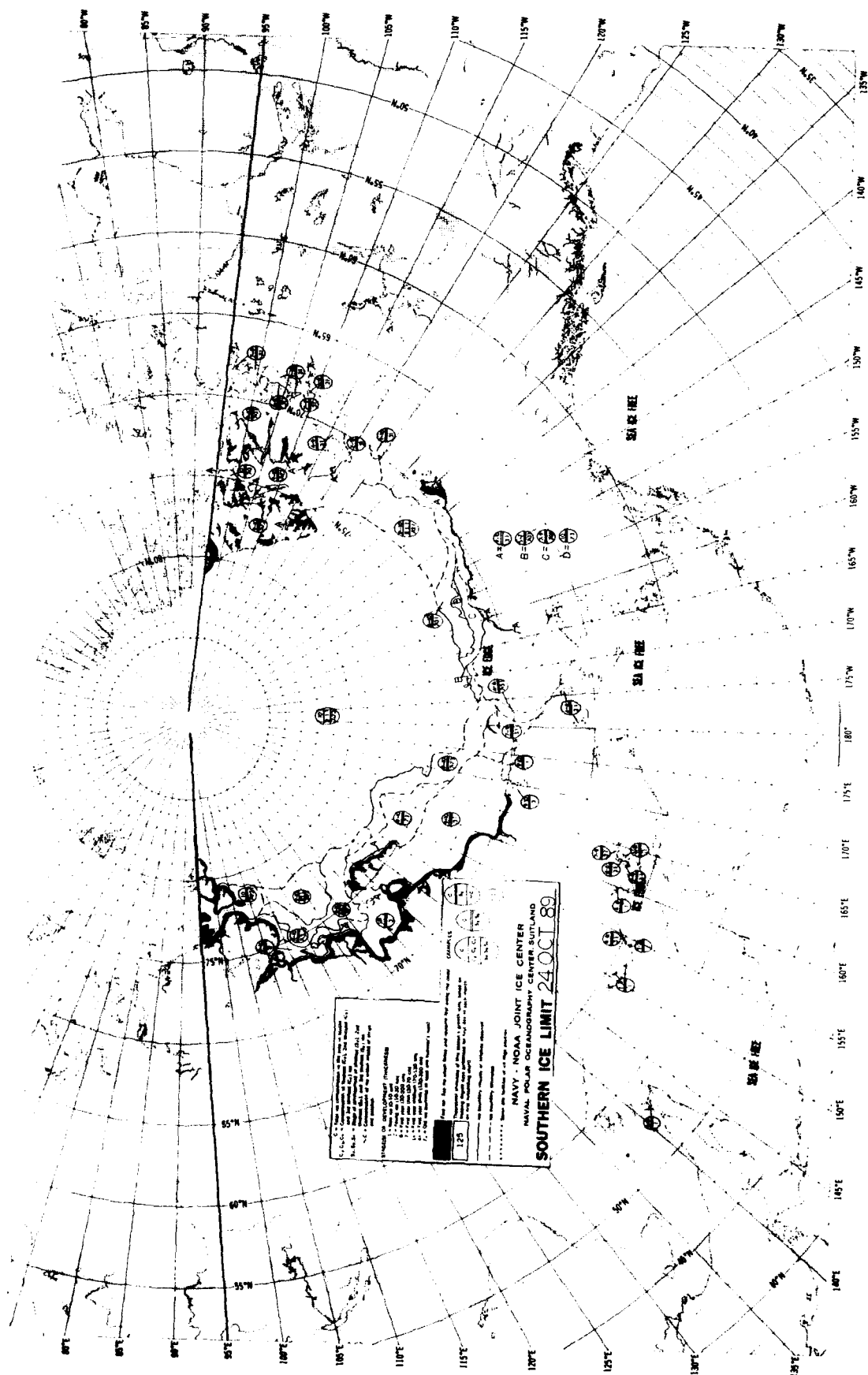
9. U.S. Navy Ice Patrol (USNIP) data received from the following sources:

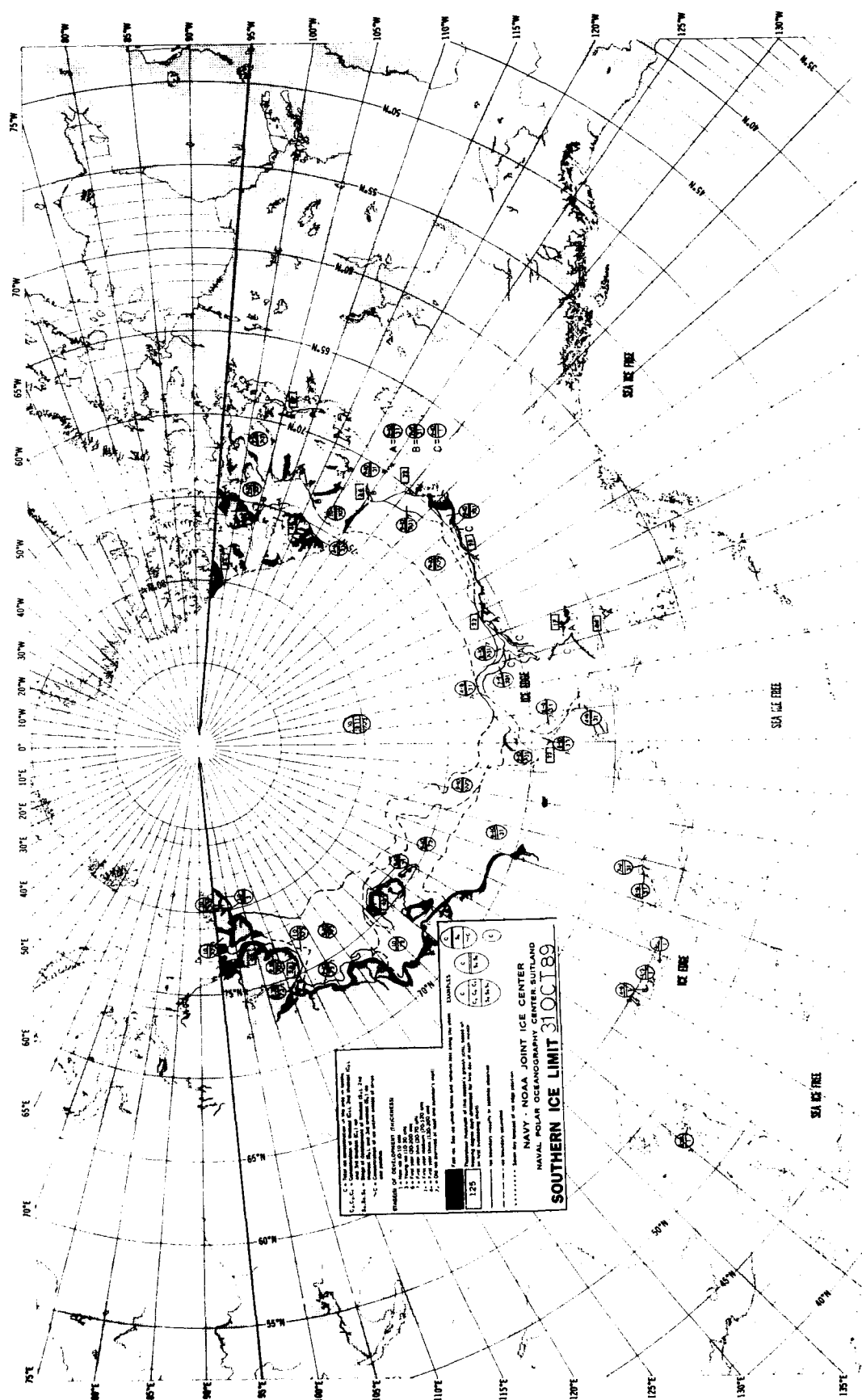
10. U.S. Navy Ice Patrol (USNIP) data received from the following sources:

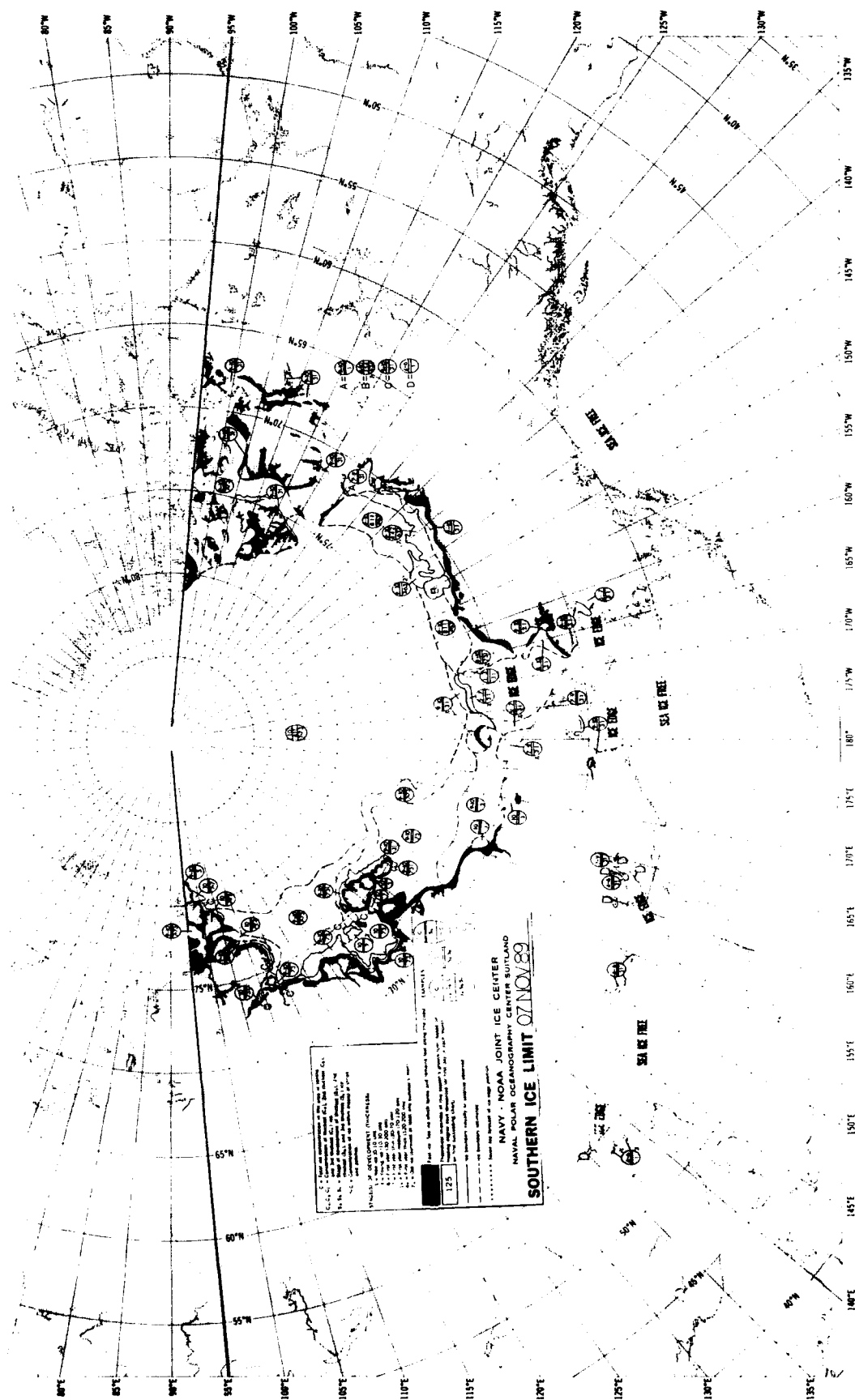


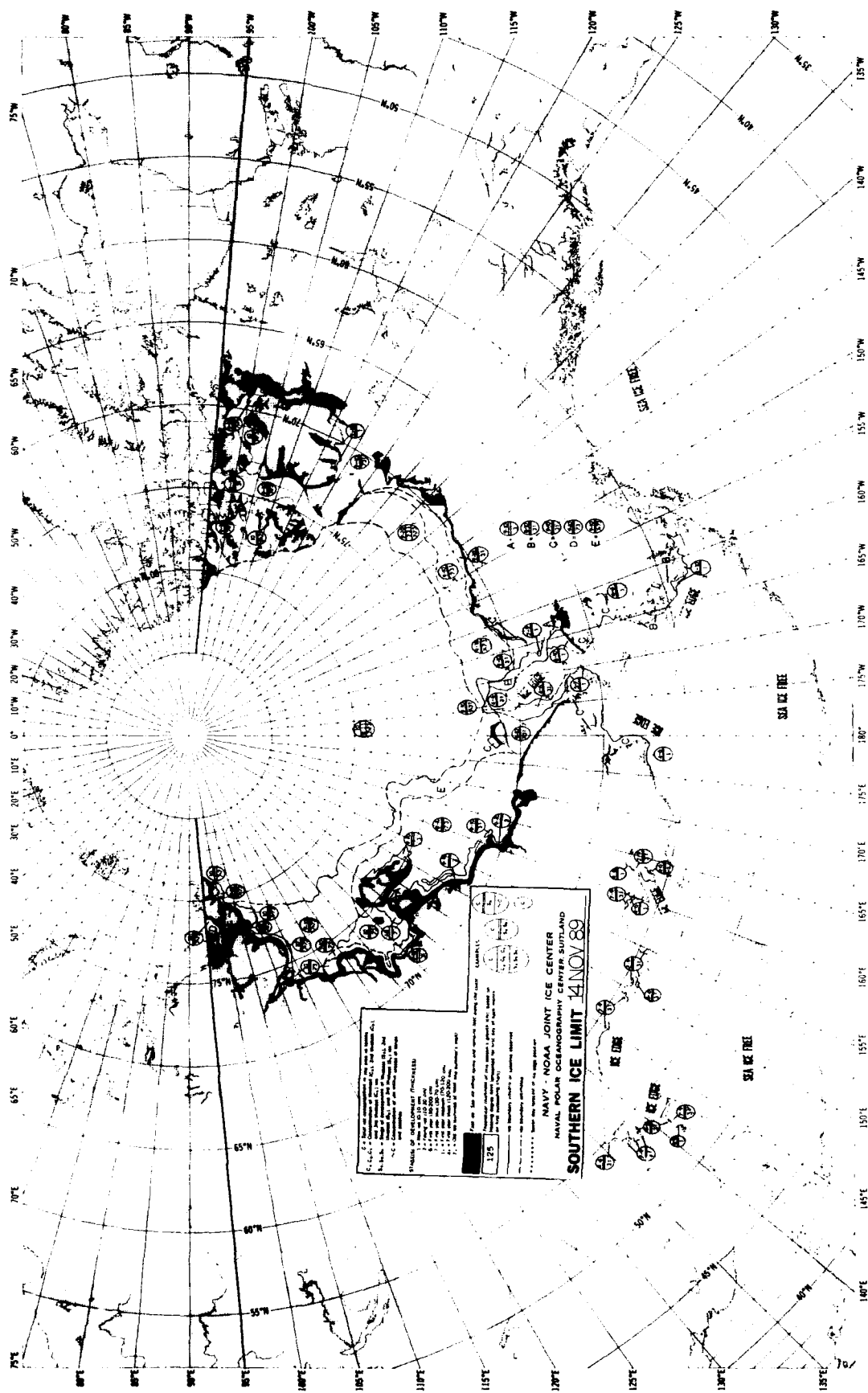


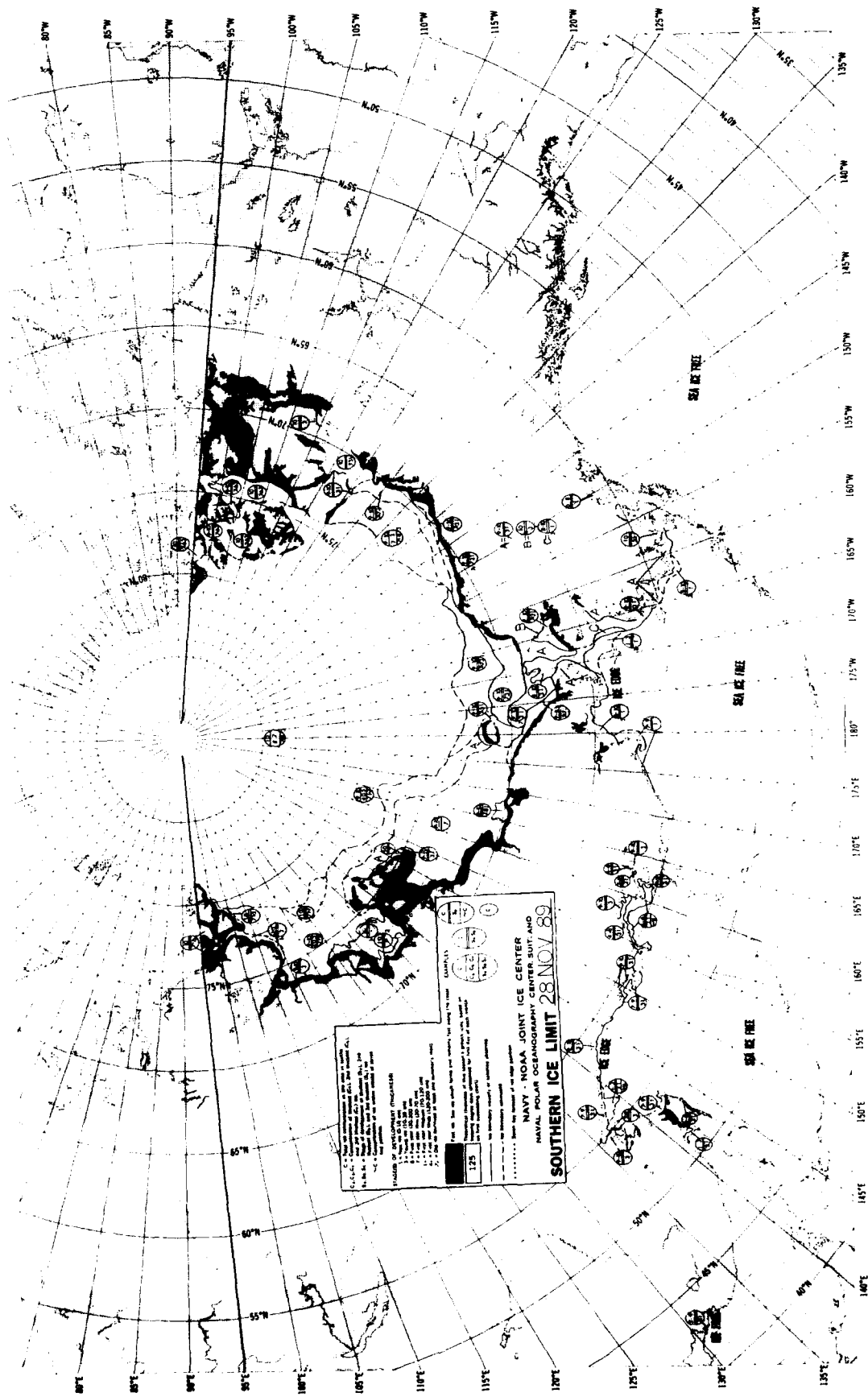






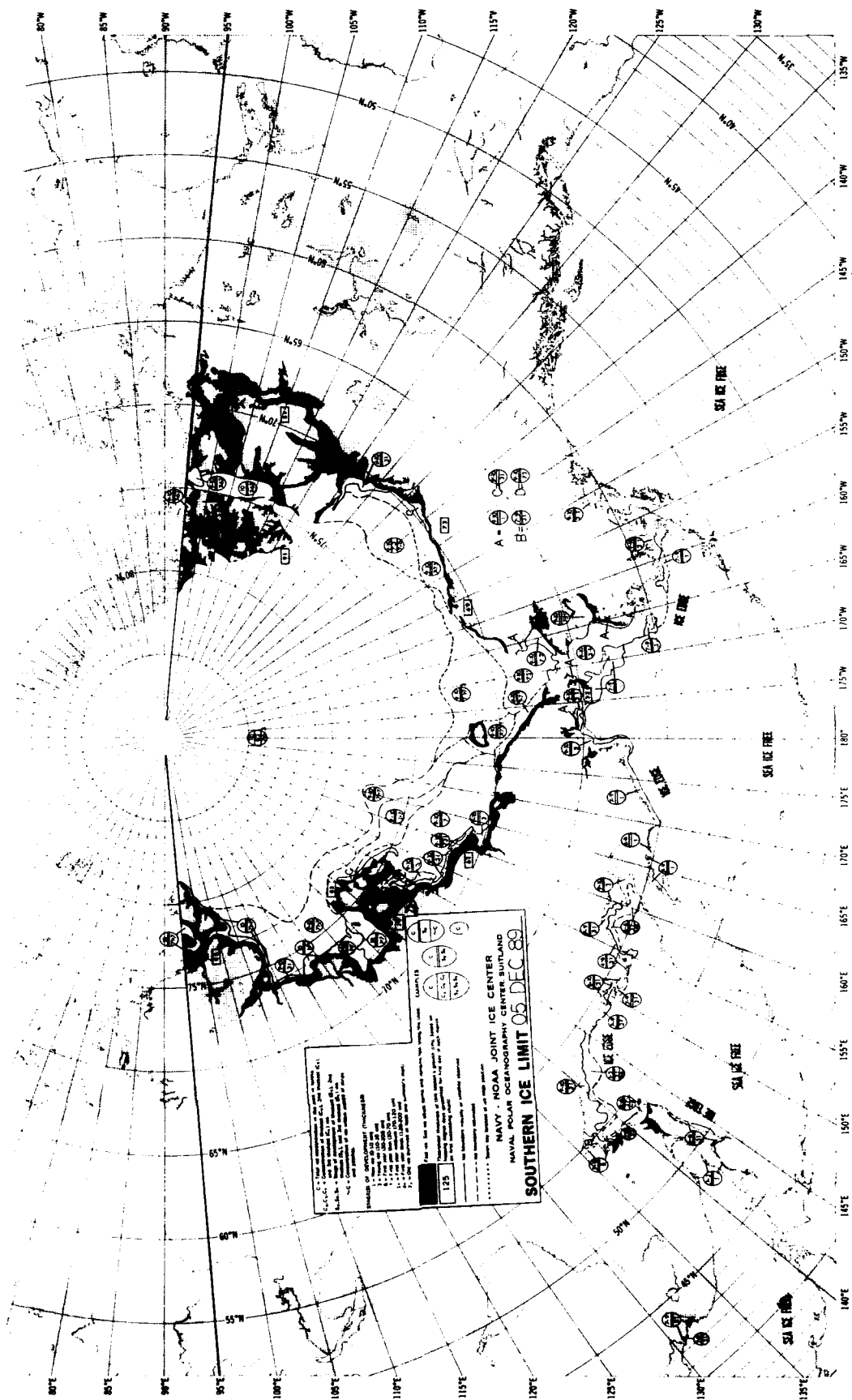


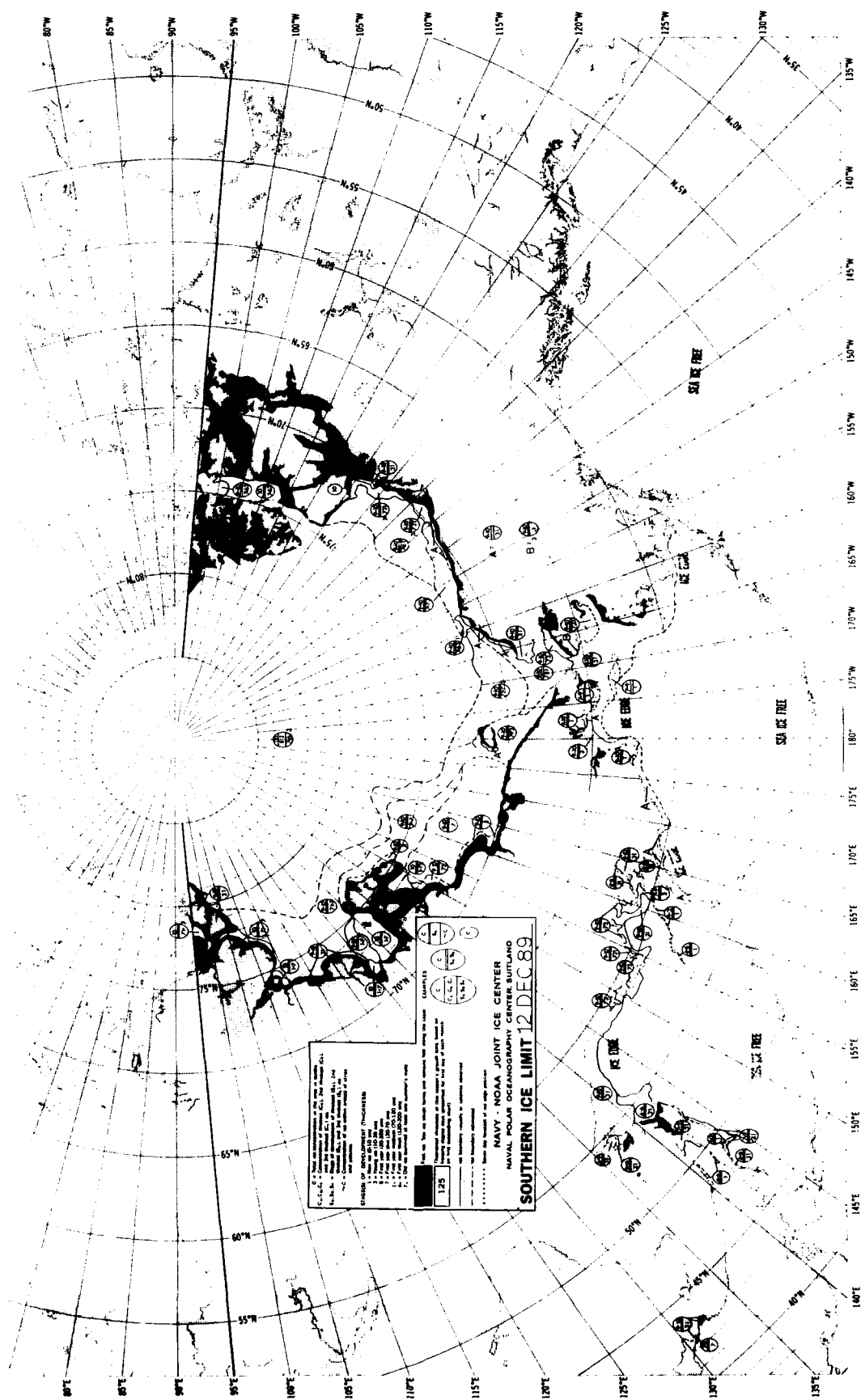


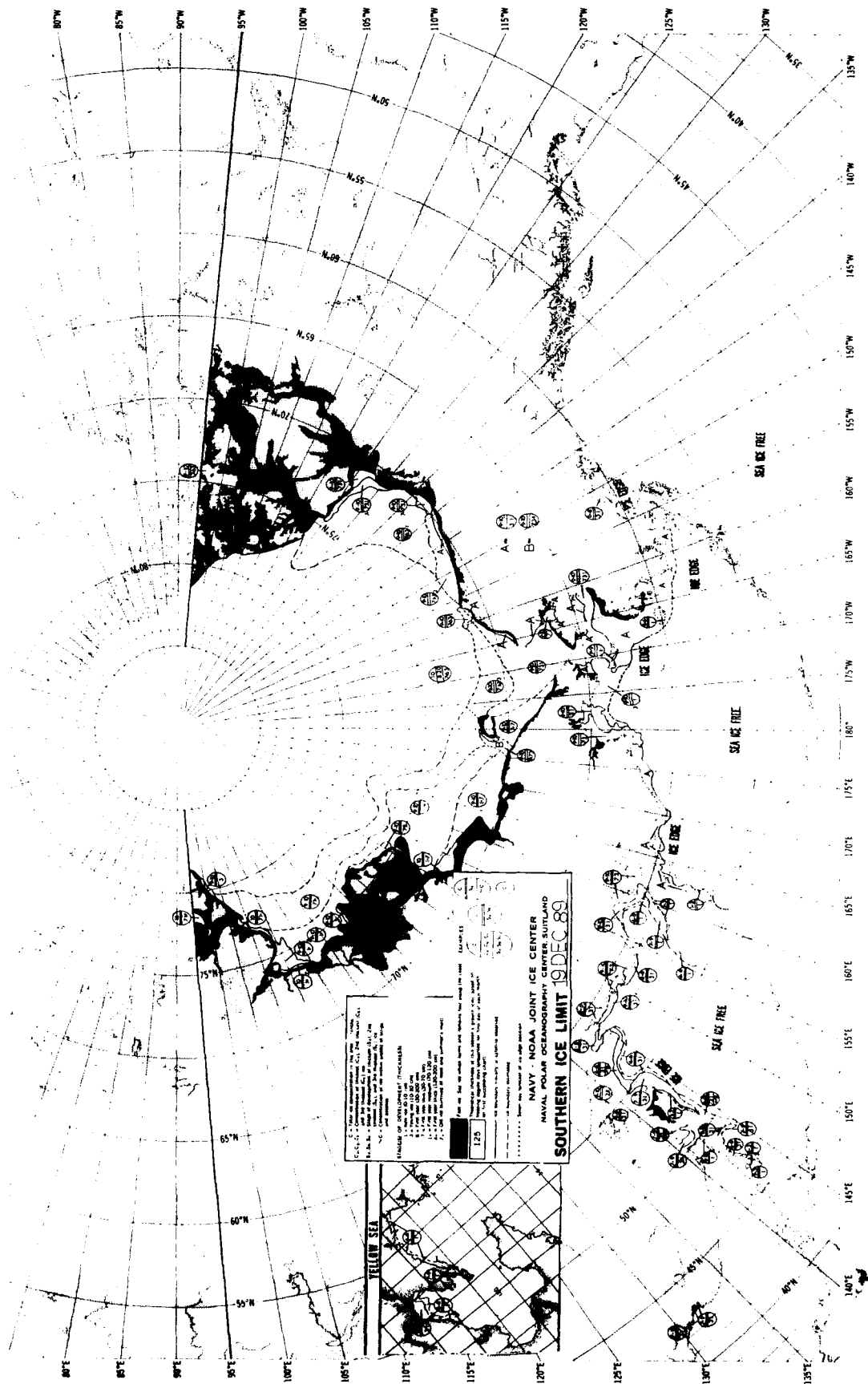


1. Data from the Navy's Joint Ice Center (JIC) and the Naval Polar Oceanography Center (NPOC) are used to determine the ice limit. The JIC data is derived from the Navy's Ice Detection System (IDS) and the NPOC data is derived from the Navy's Ice Detection System (IDS).
 2. The ice limit is defined as the boundary between the ice-covered area and the open ocean. The ice limit is determined by the presence of icebergs, ice floes, and ice fields.
 3. The ice limit is determined by the presence of icebergs, ice floes, and ice fields. The ice limit is determined by the presence of icebergs, ice floes, and ice fields.

NAVY, NOAA JOINT ICE CENTER
 NAVAL POLAR OCEANOGRAPHY CENTER SUIT-AND
SOUTHERN ICE LIMIT 28 NOV 89







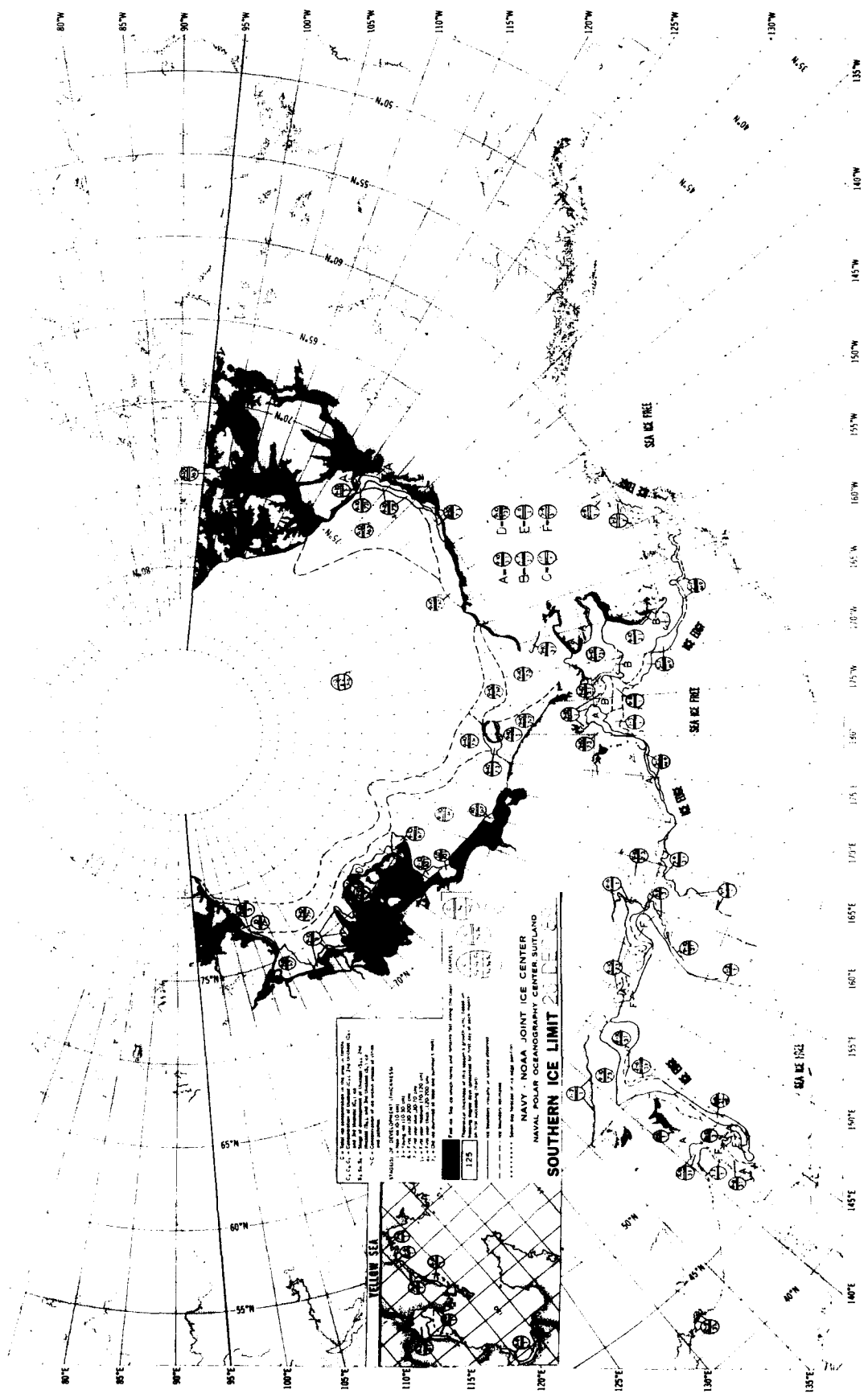


TABLE 1. SATELLITE DATA UTILIZED DURING 1989 (ARCTIC)

Time period		Satellite Remote Sensor					
From	To	Sensor Platform	Sensor Type	Spectral region	Resolution	Coverage	
1-89	12-89	NOAA-A-10	AVHRR				
			HRPT/LAC				
			VIS	0.58-0.68 um	1 km	Regional	
			NIR	0.725-1.10 um			
			IR	10.5-11.5 um			
			LAC				
1-89	1-89	NOAA-11	AVHRR				
			HRPT/LAC				
			VIS	0.58-0.68 um	1 km	Regional	
			NIR	0.725-1.10 um			
			IR	10.5-11.5 um			
			GAC				
1-89	11-89	DMSP-F(8)	VIS	0.58-0.68 um	4 km	Regional	
			IR	10.5-11.5 um			
1-89	11-89	DMSP-F(8)	VIS	0.4-1.1 um	3.7 km	Global	
			IR	10.2-12.8 um	4.4 km		
1-89	12-89	DMSP-F(9)	VIS	0.4-1.1 um	3.7 km	Global	
			IR	10.2-12.8 um	4.4 km		
			SSM/I	1.55 cm (19-35 GHz)	50 km	Global	
				0.81 cm (7.0 GHz)	35 km	Global	
1-89	9-89	GEOSAT	Radar	N/A	7 km	Regional	
			Altimeter				

Abbreviations and Acronyms

AVHRR	-	Advanced Very High Resolution Radiometer
cm	-	Centimeter
GAC	-	Global Area Coverage
HRPT	-	High Resolution Picture Transmission
IR	-	Infrared
km	-	Kilometer
LAC	-	Local Area Coverage
NIR	-	Near Infrared
SSM/I	-	Special Sensor Microwave Imager
VIS	-	Visible
um	-	micrometer
GHz	-	Giga hertz